



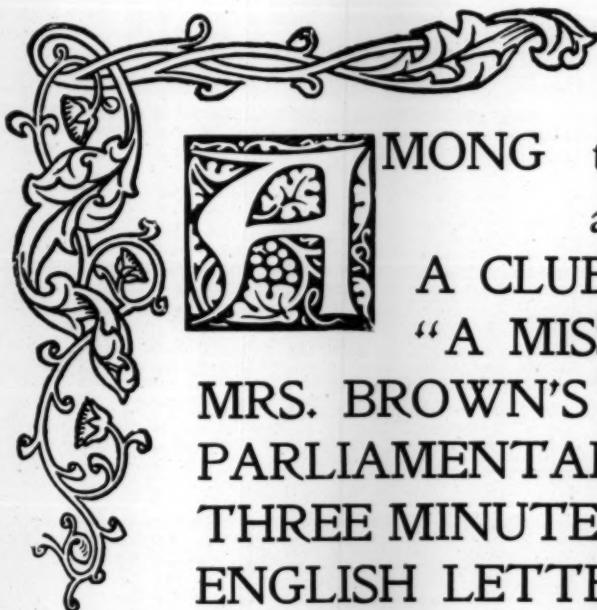
JAN 5 1899

THE CLVB WOMAN

VOL. III.

BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1899.

No. 4.



MONG the prominent features of this number
are: * * * * * * * * * * *
A CLUB WOMAN'S PROTEST. E. L. C.
"A MISS PAGE." Story. Zona Gale.
MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY. M. W. Hopper.
PARLIAMENTARY USAGE. Emma C. Fox.
THREE MINUTES ON STYLE. Cynthia Westover Alden.
ENGLISH LETTER. From Jennie C. Croly.
THE ANNA TICKNOR LIBRARY. Mary Morison.
POEMS. By Annie G. Murray, Julia Harris May, Josephine A. Cheeseman and Annie L. Miller.
CLUB STUDY, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, PRESIDENT'S CORNER and BOOKS.
GENERAL and STATE FEDERATIONS, CLUB NOTES.



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"THE MELLLOWING OF OCCASION."

THE women's clubs of the period, with their classes for intelligent study of the great questions of the day are creating a new political economy," said the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Federation. It was a great compliment, and has an added value when it is considered that no man in this country is better fitted to judge of the economic conditions that attend any great movement. One of the significant features of the club movement is that our deepest thinkers, our most far-sighted men recognize in it one of the great forces of the age. It is all well enough for one or two brilliant women writers who pride themselves on belonging to no women's clubs whatever, to direct the powers of their sarcasm against us and to flippantly observe that women's clubs are a fad, or to inveigh against our taking ourselves seriously. We can even bear that the great Mr. Bok should warn his readers against being led unwillingly into public life, to the utter neglect of buttonless husbands and starving children; these things are outside the pale of serious consideration.

What does the earnest, thinking woman who reads Drummond's "Ascent of Man" and Ruskin's "Unto this Last" care for Mr. Bok and his "Snide Talks with Girls"? What does the woman who is studying the great humanitarian problem of to-day—whether singly or in classes—mind if a magazine writer who cares more for brilliancy than for accuracy takes her to task because she takes the fact of organized effort for bettering present conditions and ministering to great human needs, seriously? For men who think and read and observe what is going on in the world of to-day, men who come nearest to seeing what are the present great economic forces, and whether they are tending,—such men are the quickest to recognize the club movement as an important factor in the world's progress, and are the most cordial in extending a hand clasp of sympathy and a "God-speed" to any specialized movement among us.

The day has gone by when it is fair or safe to arraign men for conditions which hedge in a woman; by which I mean that the men of this country are ready and willing to extend a helping hand to women who really want anything. When the women of this country or any part of it rise up and declare in a body that they want the ballot, for instance, they will get it: for it is not the men who are keeping it from us. When the women of America come forward ready for concerted action on any subject, the men are with them as a rule. Of course this refers to mankind collectively, not individually, and I leave it to any club woman if the men of her household are not, as a rule, quite in sympathy with her club interests and club work. The average man sees in some measure the value of the club movement. The thinking man and the one who sees below the surface in this restless, changing, hopeful age goes farther and recognizes that with all our short comings and superficialities, we have at heart an unquenchable desire to do our part of the world's work: more over that there is a tremendous psychological significance in the banding together of five hundred thousand women all actuated by the same purpose, even if the movement be slightly chaotic and not always well-directed.

The fact that thousands of earnest club women all over this great country are studying its social conditions is of tremendous significance. We began in club life by studying literature, present and past. Then we took up history, and from comparing

causes and effects in the past, we naturally come to studying the economic conditions of to-day. Once take up this question and we become a powerful factor in its evolution. Women can create and maintain public sentiment and it is the thinking women who usually become club women. The new political economy, which means the care and culture of mankind, to-day demands our attention. There are many phases of it, but most of our club studies bear upon it in one form or another.

There were some phases of it presented to the club women of Massachusetts at the Boston meeting that were worthy of serious thought. In considering the industrial conditions of the age, some plain truths were brought home to us. It is not pleasant, for instance, to hear about women who make shirt waists for forty-eight cents a dozen and ruffled skirts for nineteen cents a piece and thankful—poor creatures!—to get even that. It is heart breaking to hear of the girls who work in laundries at three to six dollars a week, and at a risk of having hand or foot crushed in the mangle. It is quite heartrending to be told of the hardships that beset a girl who has lost her hand and must find some way to earn her scanty living. But when we are told how we can help these conditions, the matter becomes practical. When we are shown that by patronizing bargain counters and buying the cheap shirt waists and petticoats we encourage those conditions, and it is explained how we can improve matters for the laundry girl, then our feelings have not been harrowed in vain.

When we come to realize that it rests with us to create a demand for better conditions, we are ready for our part of the work. We may deplore the existence of "yellow journals," but if we buy them we encourage their sale and contribute to their support. We may believe the sweat shop to be a pet institution of Satan, but if we buy its products we are encouraging the men who keep up its existence. The Consumers' League, which is formed for the purpose of demanding goods made under proper conditions, offers a practical method by which we can all help solve this problem. This organization is composed of upwards of six thousand earnest men and women, who are studying the economical problems of the day, and are bound together to find a way to better them by the simple and practical method of creating and keeping up the demand for goods made under proper conditions.

It is largely confined, as yet, to New York and Boston, but the membership is spreading throughout the country, and I heartily recommend club women everywhere to look into it. Some day an account of its purposes and workings will appear in *The Club Woman*.

One of the most hopeful auguries for the future of the General Federation is the fact that it has definitely recognized its duty with respect to industrial conditions. Thousands of women and children are suffering from the lack of intelligent sympathy as well as from scanty wages, impure air, improper food and all the other things that are attendant on grinding poverty.

Shall we,—because fate has cast our lot in happier conditions,—ignore these sisters of ours? Shall we not, rather, set about the earnest study of our duty in the premises as club women? The General Federation asks it of us. Every woman's heart should respond to the call.

Are we ready to create the new political economy?

ACROSS THE WAY.

By Annie G. Murray.

FROM my neighbor's across the way,
The light shines clear and bright,
As if through the twilight dim and grey,
A halo encircled night.

Idly, with naught else to do,
I watch, while the wild winds sigh,
As the frosted trees it goes sweeping through,
And the weird light flashes by.

And across the shade I see
A shadow of some bowed head,—
Then the curtain is lifted, and there, ah me!
In its crib, a child lies dead.

Just a baby heart that is still,
One wave that is lost to the shore,—
A beautiful life that will never fulfil
The hope that the mother bore.

And so—I shut out the sight;
Poor mother across the way!
What do I know of that darkening night?
What can she know of the day?

MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY.

By M. W. Hopper.

"He who does good on the spur of the moment usually sows the seed of dissension in the trench of time."—The Sowers.

MRS. EVELYN GRANT BROWN returned quite late one autumn afternoon from a tour of inspection through the schools and tenement quarters of one ward of the city in which her home was located. She had been accompanied by two ladies, the three having been appointed by the Home and Educational department of the Woman's Club as a committee to investigate on the conditions, wants and advantages of children of school age in this particular ward. Mrs. Brown had had no previous experience in this line of work, and she had always listened to the reports of committees given at club meetings as to something that did not particularly concern her; consequently she had no conception of the significance of this work. Being so unprepared, her sensibilities received a shock, her conscience was aroused and the serenity of her mind was visibly ruffled. It was some time before she was sufficiently calm to settle herself in her favorite easy chair before the glowing grate fire; but once there she gradually grew tranquil and set herself to the task of "thinking it out." As she was chairman of the committee the responsibility pressed hard upon her; her brow became corrugated and her foot tapped nervously on the carpet while she thought and thought.

Before we learn what these thoughts were by listening to her soliloquy, let me tell you something about Mrs. Brown, for she represents a type of womankind very much in evidence since the club movement has drawn attention to the feminine world. She is what we term bright, well-educated, circumspect, in fact, a charming Christian woman, who fills her place in the home, society and the church with all the grace and complaisance of one who realizes that her position is one of influence,

and who conscientiously strives to have that influence always exerted for the right; and she is sure that she has an infallible standard by which to judge what is right, for she has always allied herself with the society and church representing the best class in the city where she resides, and moreover she thinks she is a thinking woman. Her conception of religious duty has been gathered from the opinions expressed by her pastor, who, with the meagre salary of ten dollars for each day of the solar year, manages to perform the duties belonging to his position for ten months annually, the other two being granted him for vacation in which to recuperate his strength and rest his tired nerves. Twice on the Sabbath she lends the dignity and support of her presence to the church service; she attends conference meetings, missionary meetings, mothers' meetings, Y. M. C. A. meetings, teaches a class in Sabbath school, and assists in all affairs that are arranged to raise money to support all these commendable projects. Of course, when such a society as a woman's club, having the intellectual culture and practical improvement of woman and the higher civilization of humanity for its object, was organized in her city she became a charter member.

This club, like most others, passed successfully through the didactic stage, and by the aid of Federation had come in touch with more practical lines of work, and as a logical sequence such departments as Philanthropy, Civics, Home and Education were added to the Literary, and committees were appointed with duties in these special lines, and this brings us back to Mrs. Brown before the fire.

It is such a fire as inevitably produces a meditative mood in any one who gazes at the flickering tongues of flame as they dart from the crevices in the black diamonds, wrap themselves about the crackling particles and spread their own hue gradually over the whole mass till it glows and melts, sending out the most delightful heat and light which surround the gazer with such a glamour as nothing else can produce. But Mrs. Brown is thinking aloud, so we will listen.

"Well, well! I can hardly believe even now that such things are true. So many children in school only half the time because there is not sufficient seating capacity; the manual training school that was doing such good work has been abandoned for lack of room and money. Then the homes of some of these children on the remote boundary of our ward, next to the river, are scarcely habitable. When we get our plans all perfected and have the money raised to improve these conditions, things will soon assume a different appearance. How fortunate it is that the city has a woman's club, composed of bright, progressive women who are all enthusiastic and anxious to be up and doing when there is such a grand opportunity to help the helpless and uplift the unfortunate.

"Let's see! There must be a large addition to the schoolhouse built, some rooms rented somewhere, and an instructor engaged to conduct a manual training school, for that furnishes a solution of many vexing problems. Those half-grown boys that we found loafing about, smoking cigarettes because they had no employment nor opportunity to go to school, can then learn the use of tools and if one has latent talent for some branch of mechanics who knows but he may develop into a Stevenson or an Edison? What grand avenues are now open through which woman can enter into work that will help to advance a higher civilization. But where am I? How is this to be accomplished? I started to think out some scheme for action. How would a bazaar on a mammoth scale effect the purpose? If the city will not take hold of the matter the money can be raised in that way, I think. What woman in our department is especially fitted to be a leader in carrying out such an enterprise? Why! Mrs Cole is just the right one to do that. But, wait a minute, I had forgotten that it will soon be

the holiday season and nearly every woman in the club is pledged for work and money to her respective church fair. What can be done, I wonder? Besides, our pastor told us last Sabbath that there is a deficit in the missionary fund, and said that we should bestir ourselves because of the great suffering in Armenia; that the church buildings destroyed by the terrible Turk must be rebuilt, and the schools re-established.

"The poor Armenians! How much they have suffered for their religion. This reminds me of that fine lecture given before the Church Club in New York city by their secretary, an Armenian. I enjoyed reading the history of his church, for he gave it clearly and concisely telling how Thaddeus and Bartholomew, Jesus' own disciples, preached to the Armenians in the year 34 A. D., only a year after the crucifixion; and what is still more wonderful the people received the glad tidings of great joy. I wonder what salary those disciples received while engaged in their master's service. He told how their king, being healed of a loathsome disease by Gregory, the Illuminator, issued an edict and the entire nation became Christian in the year 302 A. D., being the first nation in the world to accept Christianity. He also told how the younger son of Gregory, Arisdakes, represented the Armenian Church in the Nicene Council, which adopted the creed that we repeat in our church service; and the Armenians have always repeated the same creed in their churches, having been faithful to their convictions through all the centuries.

"That was a fine address, and I was so surprised by some of the facts that I found in it and so deeply impressed by the constancy of this people that my mind has dwelt upon the subject much of the time since I read it. But there is one question that I have asked myself very often since these things have so persistently held my thoughts, and as yet I have found no answer. Why do we support missionaries to preach to a people whose ancestors knew of Christ and who worshipped the True God when our ancestors were worshipping Thor and Odin?

'Go thou into every land and preach my gospel till all
Shall know me from the least to the greatest.'

"This was Jesus' command to his disciples, and because of it missionary societies are maintained by all branches of the Christian church; but the Armenians surely know the gospel, then why is our money sent there when we need it so sorely? Oh, that brings me back to my subject, how to raise money to carry out our plans of reform.

"How one's thoughts will follow some thread that runs through the mind, especially one like the Armenian thread that is so entangled in my brain. I had never thought of this matter before, for I have always been guided by the minister's advice in these things that belong to his particular province. I wonder if I dare ask him for an answer to this question? Oh, no! It would never do. He would conclude that I am getting worldly, and putting secular things before the spiritual.

"But to go back to the bazaar. It will be at least three months before any woman in the club can find time to attend to the arrangement of such an affair, for we must never neglect our church duties to attend to those that we discover in our club work. But is not this missionary work, after all? Oh, I wish I could dislodge the doubt that has crept into my mind about the sacredness of the missionary societies. Surely Satan himself set me to thinking on this question, for it is rank heresy to desert any institution founded by the church.

"Well, there will be plenty of time after the holidays to take up this matter, and somehow other things crowd it out of my mind tonight; and I am persuaded that this witching firelight is to blame for it all; so I will read something to set myself right again, and wait till some practical scheme presents itself."

So Mrs. Brown turned on the lights, took up a book and the spell vanished. And unless we can listen to another soliloquy sometime, we will never know what reforms the Woman's Club accomplished in that ward of the city.

THE ANNA TICKNOR LIBRARY.

By Mary Morison, Secretary.

IT is now universally acknowledged that the modern women's clubs are of great importance, reaching as they do to all parts of the country, and counting among their ranks women of all positions, and discussing in their meetings topics of all kinds. Fortunately they do not all expect to cover as much ground in one evening as one with which I was familiar some years ago, where each meeting opened with a discussion on local topics followed by various essays on literary subjects; then came half an hour on current events, and the evening finished with music and social conversation. This is only one of the many instances to show the unfortunate trend to superficiality which prevailed in the first days of women's clubs. Now there is a well spread desire for better work, but the most earnest and active women are often discouraged at the outset by being unable to find the means at hand for doing thorough study. Many clubs have well organized plans for the winter; to each member is assigned her part and each one is desirous to do it well; but, like the Israelites of old, she cannot make bricks without straw, nor can she study without books. Public libraries are common now in most parts of the country, but few libraries outside the large cities have funds enough at their disposal to be able to buy many copies of books on serious subjects. Twenty earnest women may want at once to consult books of French history of the age of Louis XIV, for instance, or the latest authorities on modern sanitary science or hygiene; the library may own one copy each of one or two works on these subjects, but these can hardly satisfy so many students, and after the next club meeting there will be no more demand for these books, but a very stringent desire for others on quite different subjects. So the cry goes up from all quarters of the country that more books are needed. How can we get them?

There is a way of filling this need which, perhaps, but few club women know: the Anna Ticknor Library Association offers to lend books to any person or society anywhere in the country for the small sum of two cents a day and return transportation expenses. This association is the outgrowth of the Society to Encourage Study at Home, founded by Miss Anna Eliot Ticknor in 1873, and continued until her death in 1878. It was the first correspondence society in the country and although it was never publicly advertised in any way, it reached several thousand women in all parts of the country and helped them to get the education which twenty years ago was so much harder to obtain than now. In connection with this society a small library was established from which books were sent to the students. With the increasing number of correspondence societies formed for special purposes and having centers in many different places, it seemed hardly wise after Miss Ticknor's death to continue her work in its old form, but the library was retained and increased, and a new association, bearing her name, was formed. The library is still small, having only about 3,000 volumes, but the books are carefully chosen, and there is very little dead wood among them. It is particularly rich in general literature, history, and art: in the latter division especially there are many volumes which are not easily duplicated. Some of the larger works have been re-bound in smaller volumes so as to circulate more easily; two volumes of Lubke's

History of Art, for example, are divided into eight parts. In the art collection are included works on music, the most valuable perhaps of which is Burney's History of Music, a book not easy to find even in large libraries. There are also many collections of art illustrations, chiefly photographs, which have proved especially valuable to clubs and individuals studying at a distance from art centres. They include illustrations of ancient and modern Egypt; Assyrian sculpture; the Greek marbles; gothic and mediaeval architecture and sculpture and Italian art, including the early mosaics at Ravenna; Giotto's frescoes; the best Venetian and Florentine masters, and the many master pieces in Rome. There are also good photographs of German and Flemish paintings and of the Spanish school. The modern French school is represented chiefly by photogravures, and there are good photographs of the works of Watts and Burn Jones. There are also collections of views of famous places abroad, including not only the famous continental cities, but also the English cathedrals and the Scotch and English lakes.

It is hardly worth while to go any more into details concerning the library, as it is easy for any person to make a practical acquaintance with it. By paying \$5.00 in advance borrowers have the right to take five books for three months, changing the books as often as desired; or if ten books or more are taken at one time, one cent a day only is charged: in any case, of course, transportation is to be paid one way. Students of geology may be interested to borrow one of the boxes of minerals, for which a charge of five cents a week is made; the same charge is also made for collections of dried plants. A compound microscope will be lent to any student for fifty cents a month, and collections of music specially chosen with reference to the study of harmony, are sent for ten cents a week.

Not only does the library offer to lend books, but it has for sale lists of courses of study which serve as library catalogues for each subject, and also as aids to any club or person wishing to pursue a certain line of work. These lists are prepared to meet the needs of students wishing to have a general knowledge of any subject; they do not aim in any degree to take the place of college teaching or even of university extension lectures. Take, for instance, a list lately prepared on Celtic and early English literature. It seems at first sight hardly reasonable to expect anyone to study this period without some knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, but without this language a most interesting course is laid out, including first the old Celtic Romances, and the ever young Arthurian Cycle under the different forms; the Mabinogion; Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*; Chrestien de Troyes' King Arthur; later comes a study of Beowulf and Caedmon, Chaucer and Gower and others, and the list ends with the old Scotch and English ballads. This is merely mentioned as a fair sample of the literary lists, of which there are five on English literature, two on American, one of which treats in detail of recent writers only, and one each of French and German literature.

In history there are lists on ancient, mediaeval, modern European and American history. The fine art lists cover much the same ground as the photographs already mentioned. One of the most interesting, perhaps, are the traveling lists, which are equally useful to the stay-at-home traveler who never expects to go abroad, or to the young woman who expects an annual journey to Europe. These traveling lists have a special interest to those who have prepared them, as the first ones were planned by a helpless invalid, who beguiled her hours of weariness by this passive action. This was many years ago, but the newer and fuller lists always bring back to those who knew her, her letters at once so pathetic and cheery.

The scientific lists are all prepared by well known experts. The one on sanitary science should be in the hands of every housekeeper, as it includes the house and its situation, drainage, heating, lighting, furnishing and care, as well as household food, and general hygienic conditions, including clothing. A list on birds was especially arranged for use by mothers with their children. Other science lists are those on botany, physical geography, and geology.

The many clubs that now undertake to improve the condition of their towns or cities, will find of special interest a short course in sociology whose object is to fit the student for practical social work. Each community presents a problem that needs individual investigation and treatment, but the methods of treatment and investigation can be classified and generally applied. This list aims to give a comparison of the experiences of many persons and governments and to teach what it is well to shun as well as what it is good to adopt. It includes a number of books and reports whose titles it is not easy to find grouped together elsewhere. The special subjects are: "Poverty and Crime"; "Poor Laws and Government Relief"; "Prisons and Reformatories"; "Housing of the Poor"; "Trades Unions and Charity Organizations."

Enough has been said to show that this new association is in earnest and has the means at hand to do a work not undertaken, so far as we know, by any other library or organization. It has the endorsement of many well known librarians and educators. The managers are Miss Katharine P. Loring and Miss Mary Goodwin of Boston. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the University of Technology is the Treasurer and Miss Lucy E. Keeler of Fremont, Ohio, is Chairman of Advisory Board, consisting of nine members, among whom are Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer of Cambridge, and Miss Florence M. Cushing of Boston.

FOR '99.

IT is the new year and time to resolve—

That we will make our club life this year more profitable than ever before;

That we will begin by doing everything required of us whether it happens to be agreeable or not;

That we will make club days brighter for everybody because of our presence;

That we will seek out the poor, the unacquainted, the shabby and retiring members and make them glad they belong to the same club that we do;

That we will, in everything, be true to ourselves: for then it shall follow, as night follows day, that we cannot be untrue to any other woman;

That we will remember that to some members the club affords the only glimpse of social life they ever get and it is incumbent upon us to make that glimpse worth while;

That we will learn the gentle art of saying nothing uncharitable of any member, no matter how great the provocation;

That the spirit of club-life means a broader charity, a greater tolerance and a more universal, practical love for humanity; and that if we are not learning all these we are missing our opportunity.

To-day the democracy of the woman's club is truly the most vitally important fact of its existence. It is the woof upon which the whole fabric is woven. It is to the club what the same spirit is to our country.—Kate Upson Clark.

"A MISS PAGE."

By Zona Gale.

DON'T you, please?" asked my cousin Charlotte. "I don't like the sound of it," I insisted disagreeably. "Besides 'a' Miss Anybody flavors of the impossible."

"But you know I just said that," protested Charlotte unreasonably, "she is 'the' Miss Page in Boston, and 'the beautiful Miss Page,' and very many other things nice. Oh, I know all about her. Jessie told me. She says she is the wittiest, cleverest—"

"I don't like the sound of it," I said.

It was very ungracious altogether. But I had come down that day to have a Sunday with Rudolph, who was just returned from hunting tigers or something in Algeria. I had been unaffectedly glad to see Charlotte, who was his wife—a little, brown, octavia of a woman. And Rudolph and I had settled upon a remarkable evening, to be spent in his third floor den, all Sitka and Cairo and Timbuctoo souvenirs "picked up" by Rudolph himself. I had always envied Rudolph the right to that "picked up"; it sounds very traveled. Charlotte and Miss Mollie Blucher of Washington, who was her guest, were going to the flower show that evening with Berringer. As we rose from the table a telegram came for Charlotte. A Miss Elizabeth Page of Boston would spend Sunday with her.

"I dare say," said Charlotte thoughtfully, "she has come down to see about some of those Forty-sixth street settlements of hers. She is a radical communist or something, and has ideas about social settlement and—and that sort of thing. Her club in Boston is supporting two or three tenement district houses here in New York. She is a most interesting girl."

"I, myself," I announced absently, "would select an Algerian tigress in preference to that sort of girl. Let Rudolph here imitate an oracle out of his own experience."

"You must stop saying those things, Richard," said Charlotte severely, eyeing me in the mirror over the mantel. "Do you mean Rudolph's late lamented African experience, or me?"

"After a moment's reflection," said I, meeting her eyes in the glass, "nobody."

Her next remark was disturbing.

"Of course," she said, "you will go with us now, Richard, to-night? Rudolph and Miss Page could never get on, I feel sure. But you are so clever in assuming an interest in things you never heard of—well, you know what I mean," she apologized, laughing. "You really must spare us an hour. Jack can never manage us alone."

I said what I could; but Charlotte is very convincing. I don't think I have ever known a very little woman who wasn't. Or any woman—whom I cared to keep on knowing. Finally, driven to extremities, I hit upon a compromise. I had not yet seen Charlotte's guest, who was dining out that evening. Her name was not encouraging, and besides Charlotte had told me—warned me, I suspected—that she was a finished flirt, which impressed me as even more common than her name. But I saw in her a refuge.

"Charlotte," I said, and my tone must have suggested white flags, for she came and slipped her hand through my arm encouragingly, "make Berringer take the Miss Page, and I'll go with your Miss Blucher. Between a socialist and a flirt there is no choice but one."

"Well," said Charlotte reluctantly, "I wish you would stop calling it 'Bloocher.' I don't know what Jack is going to say if I do. You know he and Mollie—well," she finished hastily, "I think I can arrange it. And oh—Richard—"

When my cousin Charlotte stands on her tip-toes and kisses a man he can be reconciled to more than socialists.

I had time for one cigar while Miss Blucher was returning and Miss Page was arriving and Charlotte was dressing. I spent it in a glory of jungle days and elephant hunts and Mediterranean yacht trips, with a halo of about as good cigar smoke as there is. Then the summons came, and I left Rudolph and the yellow light of the half barbaric den, and descended the stairs with a great regret. They were all in the hall—Beringer, too. There was a little scrap of a woman with an exquisite face and a lot of fluffy hair, perfectly gowned, and a tall, Junoesque, statuesque girl, very beautiful too, I was bound to admit. I had it all settled before I left the landing, which was which, and when the little scrap of a woman fell to me as we passed out, I came to regard Berringer's back with something akin to interest. If, as Charlotte had hinted, there was "something" between these two, why, he had more taste than his Yale day neckties could have prophesied possible. I had never lurked very persistently near a girl between whom and another girl there was "something." Still, between an engaged flirt and a fancy free socialist there could be but the same choice.

Berringer talked most of the time in the carriage; it was a fashion he had. It was not until we were making our slow way through the crowded rooms that I had opportunity to say anything to her. Charlotte and Berringer and their statuesque friend were in front.

"I love a crowd," said Miss Blucher. "I come for the crowd as much as for the flowers. Don't you?"

"Fragments of it, yes," I said, with would-be discernment; "most of it, no indeed."

"How discriminating," she commented, "and what doubtful distinctions. Weren't you taught to be fond of humanity in your First Reader? I am surprised at you."

"You must be philanthropical or socialistic or something, too," I deduced abruptly, looking at her with a sudden great distrust.

"Too?" she replied. "Who else is?"

"Didn't you know?" I said confidentially, "Miss Page, Charlotte told me. She is a socialist and communist and social settlement person," I went on explicitly. "She belongs to every woman's club in Boston. She is just the sort of person to preside at a meeting and awe the populace—dignified and commanding, and that. Don't you think so?"

She glanced up at me for a moment, and then looked at the nearest chrysanthemum. I had a confused notion that I had done the wrong thing in praising another woman to her. I would mend matters.

"Did you ever know of a very little woman," I said, "being leader in a woman's club, and a writer on reforms, and a student of the times? And that sort of thing?"

"Don't you think I could?" she asked in a three-quarters tone that appealed to me.

"I'm sure it's absolutely the only thing you couldn't do," I answered emphatically.

She gave me a queer little side-look—a bewildering, enigmatic, fascinating look. Assuredly, I reflected, Charlotte had neither underrated nor badly classified her.

"How would I have to be different?" she demanded.

"Well," said I, settling to the task as we got in the room where the violets were, "first, besides being tall, you would have to have different hair—darker and more Sappho-looking hair—long, intense hair. Or was Sappho dark? Anyway, a club president and an analyst of reforms couldn't have locks that are a cross between Godiva's and Goldenhair's, could she? And you would have a club-woman look about your face—a hurried look, a tired look, a differential-calculus-class look," I went on, growing definite, "and you would lose half

the graces of gesture and manner—pardon me—that you have now. You brought this on yourself, you remember," I apologized.

"It is delightful," she confessed, looking up at me. "It is such fun to know the pitfalls and things you have missed. And do you know, I am at this minute offered the chair in a Tuesday club. You wouldn't advise me to take it?"

"Not for worlds," I begged. "You enjoy things now. You live things. You are ready for the world, and it is more than ready for you. Let me give you a bit of advice, may I?"

"Do," she said, bending to a vase of violets, "I dote on it. Consider well, though, for I may make a departure, and take it. Think how embarrassing for you."

"Don't you ever go in for that sort of thing," I said earnestly. "I have known twenty women be made totally uninteresting by it. And what worse fate is there? I don't think anything could make you that. And still I wouldn't risk meeting you after five years of it."

She slipped her cloak from her shoulders and held it out to me; there was an air of being taken care of about her that was delightful. I would as soon have a woman help me off a street-car as act as if she were able to carry her own cloak. I had always regarded flirts with suspicion, but now I decided that they certainly do know how to make a man feel his superiority; which is a little grace no woman should grow up without.

It seemed not an half hour till we were at the entrance again, and such an evening as it had been! We had talked of everything, little Miss Blucher and I. We had seen all that season's plays between us; we had liked different things about them and what was more to the point, had disliked the same things. We could both listen to music, we both played golf, neither of us could abide sailing, and I discovered to my intense delight that she had no politics. We had a famous evening. Now and then I had thrown a casual glance at Berringer, but he was such a slave to Charlotte that he was evidently in his element entertaining her guest. A vague hope tossed about in my head that the "something" between him and the little woman whose cloak I was carrying was a mere question of guest-ship

Then we went home. Berringer talked most of the time in the carriage, and I was silent; so was Miss Blucher, excepting when she laughed—a delighted, appreciative, soft little laugh, for which I liked to listen. Miss Page, I think, went to sleep. We left them in the hall. Miss Blucher went up the stairs, her cloak slipping from her shoulders, her gloves trailing over the balustrade.

"Don't forget, Mr. Richland," she called over her shoulder, "that Charlotte is to let you take me in to dinner to-morrow night!"

"Don't you see why I am waylaying her?" I returned adoringly. "Good night."

Charlotte and I went on up to the den. On the second flight of stairs she overtook me and slipped her hand in my arm again.

"Nice old Richard," she said softly. "Will you ever forgive me? And you took it like an angel-child down in the hall. But Jack simply wouldn't, that was all. Really, I did my best. The engagement is going to be announced at my dinner to-morrow."

I stood still, seeing her darkly.

"Wasn't that—didn't you—Gad," I said rapidly, "whom did I take to the flower show?"

"Why, Miss Page," said my cousin Charlotte, "and you two seemed to get on beautifully. Mollie and I spoke of it. Didn't you think so?"

"GIVE FORTH THY SYMPATHY,"

By Julia Harris May.

GIVE forth thy sympathy.
Not sorrowing friends alone,
Nor tear-dimmed eyes that are thy very own,
Thy tenderness should see.

Wherever thou mayest be,
Watch for the eye that weeps. Thy love make known,
Let it upon thy countenance be shown,
And warm thy lips with more than charity.
Comfort the anguish of thy brother's heart,
Pity the sorrows that thy neighbors feel,
But do not let sweet sympathy depart
When unknown souls for comforting appeal.
The tears that for the strangers' troubles start,
In flowing, shall thy faithfulness reveal.

A CLUB WOMAN'S PROTEST.

E. L. C.

"What is the New Woman?" queried the Guest. Momentary silence at the breakfast table. The hostess paused with coffee-pot in hand, the fragrant beverage flowing into the cup held in the other to the imminent danger of its overflow.

"There is no New Woman," said the Fair Lady with soft, dark eyes and hair combed back from the delicate forehead. The Woman of the College raised her eye-brows, but said nothing. One wearing her medical degree caught the thread.

Balancing her spoon carefully, she replied, "The Fair One is right; there is no New Woman. The woman of our time indulges, to be sure, more in athletics; can swim; row; ride a wheel; indulges in boxing."

"But Juvenal says that the Roman women indulged in the games of the arena, fighting as did the gladiators," said the College Woman.

"Then it is the environment that has changed," ventured the Guest. "The woman is slower under new conditions."

"She aims to be masculine," ventured the Hostess; "wishes to vote; wears her brother's ties and soft hats; perhaps smokes on the sly."

"If these things are becoming to her, why should she not indulge?" said the Only Man, who up to this time had been silent, and who now, pushing back his chair, sat gazing meditatively at the corner of his napkin. "I am also of the opinion that there is no New Woman; she is simply no longer the slave of the one class, nor the pampered pet of the other. I fear she will drive us poor men to the wall," but the twinkle in the eyes contradicted the pathos in the voice. "But why this discussion?"

"Called up by the very interesting Club Woman," replied the Guest. "You have not read of the memorable visit?"

"No! tell us!" chimed all the voices.

The Guest continues: "An old schoolmate is the visitor after an interval of twenty years. Miriam, the New Woman, meets her friend at the station, herself younger and more blooming, if possible, than in the old days. With hands of steel she holds the spirited horse, which whirls them through busy streets. All the home appointments are most attractive; the children, of ten to fourteen presumably, discourse fluently with their parents on free trade, while the ice made by one of the daughters is served with quotations in many languages."

"Insufferably pedantic," murmured the Fair One.

"During this most eventful week with this most remarkable woman, she overwhelms her old friend by the exhibition of her manifold skill. Never at rest."

"Wrong! utterly wrong," murmured the Medical Woman.
"Wearisome!" muttered the Only Man.

"Miriam, this New Woman," continues the Guest, "criticises in perfectly technical language, the music of one daughter, the art of the other. Readjusts delicate machinery in the electrical apparatus of her son, while preparing to appear at the hall, where, before the enraptured 'Round Table' of cultured men and women, she delivers a brilliant lecture on the 'Art of the Renaissance.' The fractions which are bothering the brain of her son offer no obstacle to this mother, who, from arithmetic, passes to the kitchen, and by noon, with the assistance of the model servant and patent parer, puts up thirty-two glasses of jelly."

"No sticky dishes? No soiled hands? No wrinkles in the forehead?" gasped the Hostess.

"None," replied the Guest. "Remember the patent parer."
"But the fruit, what was that?"

"Oh! we do not know; possibly grapes; possibly peaches; but the pity is that the parer was not accompanied by the name of the merchant selling the same; 'twould give you and the other housekeepers such a relief. And then, too, the housework is planned from the beginning of the year, so that each month, week, day, hour and minute has its appointed duty."

"Preposterous! Impossible! Unheard of!" in crescendo and diminuendo sounded the voices.

"Isn't it about time that you shut up this New Woman in solitary confinement?" asked the Medical Student, her eyes laughing over the rim of the glass of water.

"By no means," replied the Guest. "Miriam takes her friend to five more clubs—"

"And her husband?" in subdued tones from the Only Man.

"Is more her lover with every year and with every club, showering her little roses and other attentions. During her progress through these five other clubs, Miriam is the bright and shining light, in one dealing with the policy of our government from its institution to the present day; commenting upon each administration, showing perfect familiarity with all the departments, and abundantly able, apparently, were the need to rise, to carry on the control of our country herself."

"How many days occupied in this discourse?" inquired the College Woman.

"All in one afternoon," replied the Guest.

"Is there to be no check to this woman?" inquired the Medical Student.

"Her son has scarlet fever," informs the Guest.

"Good!" came involuntarily, and then a silence ensued.

"Well, of course, we do not wish the boy to have the scarlet fever," says the Medical Student, "but it is certainly a relief to have this caricature of the New Woman checked for a time in her mad career, which can end only in nervous prostration."

"It seems to me," added the Guest, herself a club woman, "that it is wronging our sex and our club life to picture so abnormal a specimen. If the woman is faithful to the interests of the one club and is willing to meet all its requirements, that is about all she can do and do thoroughly, although she might be allowed two clubs; but by no means should she be an active member in eight, as was Miriam. She maintains that 'the selfish, shiftless, lazy and frivolous women do not enter the clubs.' Would it were so, but we know to our sorrow, that there are such women in clubs—may their number grow less—and we club women must look to it that this new career for women is seen in its true light and not presented to the sceptical world in an exaggerated form. Club life is broadening to woman, but let her take it in moderation, that she may keep herself ever new, that is, fresh in body, clear in brain, and thus receptive to all influences."

"Amen!" sighed the Only Man.

THREE MINUTES ON STYLE.

By Cynthia Westover Alden.

(Given before the New York State Federation, and recommended to the careful attention of club correspondents everywhere.)

STYLE is necessary in the writing of newspaper copy as elsewhere, but the new writer trying her hand at reporting is likely to have an experience strongly suggesting that of the old Virginia darkey who went fishing. Having caught one big trout, and wishing to fish farther up the stream, he tied his catch by a string to a small tree and went off. Along came a youngster, also fishing, who had caught nothing but one little shiner. "Hello," said the lad, "Here's a find. I wouldn't steal a pin for the world, but a fair exchange is no robbery." So he carried off the trout and left the shiner tied in the same way to the same tree. When the old darkey came back he looked hard at the tiny fish, and scratched his wooly head in amazement.

"Dis am de same tree," he soliloquized, "dis am de same string, an' dis mus' be de same fish, but Goramighty hab mussy on me, how it hab shrunk!"

The precious alliterations, the dainty little adjectives, the inevitable exclamation points, have disappeared from the reporter's copy, though the facts are all there. Goramighty, how it hab shrunk! The reporter wonders if life is worth living and conceives an everlasting feud with the wicked editor. Her dolly's stuffed with sawdust indeed. The editor has only done her duty, but Miss Vassar or Miss Holyoke or Miss Smith has not learned the first principle of literary work for a newspaper.

In reporting you must first write nothing but facts. Therefore you must spare no trouble to find out precisely what has happened. Then you must tell it in just as few words as possible. Short words are better than long ones that mean the same thing. Short sentences are essential. Adjectives should be avoided. Adjectives almost always express the writer's opinions, and opinions belong in the editorial columns, and nowhere else in a newspaper. Don't repeat yourself. Of course a repetition of words will be cut out by even an amateur editor. A real editor will detect every repetition of idea and apply the blue pencil just as mercilessly. It was said of Shakespeare that he knew little Latin and less Greek. Maybe that was why he wrote so well. Classical allusions can be dispensed with. Learn also to know few commas and fewer semicolons. This does not mean that your style should be jerky and disconnected. Every short sentence must have its proper relation to the one that went before and the one that is to follow it. A proper amount of the dramatic sense will soon teach you what to tell first, and how to arrange the order of telling a story.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down in this matter, but I think generally a better effect is produced by writing the first paragraph so that people may know precisely what you are telling about, and get an inkling of what has happened from that paragraph alone. James Gordon Bennett, Sr., had a theory that a man who had landed on a given morning from Kamchatka and had not seen a newspaper for a year should be able to fully understand every story in the day's newspaper. It was a good theory though often disregarded. The writer must not assume that the reader has followed a continued story for several days. Enough must be told of what has gone before to make the present narrative entirely understandable for every reader. Make Kipling your model, not Addison. Addison is obsolete. Seek first the virtue of terse-

ness, and all things shall be added unto you. You may yearn with all your heart to be a great stylist. Abou Ben Adhem yearned with all his heart to be on the Angel's list of those who loved the Lord. When this seemed to be denied, he meekly said: "Count me as one who loves his fellow men." And when the angel came to read the former list Abou Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

So, if you will forget all save clearness and brevity, if you will ignore so-called style entirely, I can assure you, in conclusion, that you are likely to acquire the best style of all, the style that needs no prophet and no interpreter, the style that everybody can understand and admire.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

THE Club Woman is always a welcome visitor and occupies a place of honor among my other periodicals. Surely you have discovered the points of interest to all club women and present them in a clear and distinct light so that all who care may read. I was especially pleased with the article on 'Clubs' as seen by a Reporter,' and while not agreeing with the writer on every point can recognize many places where we can meet on mutual ground of interest and criticism."—Fannie I. Helmuth, president of the New York State Federation.

"The Club Woman is a source of pleasure and profit to me. Quite the brightest and breeziest publication that reaches my desk. Success attend you."—Mrs. Edward Rotan, president of the Texas State Federation.

"Since taking The Club Woman, I find I cannot get along in either my local or state work without it. It fills a long felt want! After reading its columns, I feel as if I had a personal acquaintance with my club sisters in all sections of this grand country of ours."—Mrs. J. B. Pillow, president Arkansas State Federation.

"Its dignified tone has ever been a satisfaction to me, and it is a continual inspiration as we make history in this far away new land."—Mrs. J. H. Forney, Moscow, Idaho, chairman State Correspondence.

"I could not do without 'The Club Woman' even if I wanted to. It is quite unnecessary for you to promise anything better for the future—if the former standard is maintained we shall certainly get more than our money's worth."—Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Pueblo, Colo.

"Every word in your paper is of benefit, not merely to club women, but to women in general."—Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., corresponding secretary, G. F. W. C.

"I expect The Club Woman to be a tower of strength to me. Its pages are full of suggestions, and if we could bring it into every club family we could feel sure that the best club development would be assured."—Mrs. C. B. Buchwalter, chairman Biennial program committee for 1900.

"I am too much interested in The Club Woman to miss one month's number. It seems to me you give the work of the women in the proper way. That happy faculty of neither over-valuing or under-valuing club work, but simply understanding what it means and is worth. This makes your editorials very interesting to me. Long life to you and The Club Woman!"—Margaret T. Yardley, East Orange, N. J.

"The Club Woman grows better and better. I hope her piety won't bring her to an early grave! And I know it won't, for she is too breezy and bright and healthy to die young. Her goodness is of the modern and up-to-date kind—like the modern athletic girl, the goodness that preserves life instead of destroy-

ing."—Lillian C. Streeter, honorary president, New Hampshire Federation.

"We of the West hail your paper with joy. You have a wide field, and I am glad to see that you are cultivating the remotest corners of it. May success attend you."—Kate M. True, Tecumseh, Neb.

"If you will send me some sample copies of The Club Woman I will hand them to friends where they will be appreciated and the paper subscribed for. I feel I can not recommend it too highly for it is the best publication of its kind that I have ever seen and admirably adapted to the requirements of club women interested in any department of the great work. No club woman making any pretensions to the name should be without this valuable paper."—Mrs. Jas. A. Fee, State Chairman of Correspondence for Oregon.

"It was with a most indifferent interest, and really out of respect and love of the friend presenting it, that I subscribed for this magazine about a year ago, but now it is as closely read, as carefully pondered, and as eagerly looked for, as any periodical we have in the house. In fact it is like Club Day. There is always time for that. There is a healthful stimulus about it; it is comprehensive in make-up, definite in detail and broad in scope. It should be the ready reference of every club in America and the text-book of every club woman."—Mrs. O. J. Wakefield, Wahpeton, N. D.

"Have I ever said to you that I would not dare to be president of a club, however small in number, with The Club Woman shut out from my desk? In fact, I should feel that I was a very insufficient as well as inefficient private member if I could not have the magazine every month. It gives me a better and broader idea of the value of women's clubs and club work, than all other helps combined."—Mrs. Byron Stevens, president Saturday Club, Brunswick, Maine.

"Surely your 'guardian angel' hovering near must have 'whispered in your ear,' the day you conceived the idea of 'The Club Woman.' The club woman of this great Northwest had been wanting, yes longing, for something of this kind. She felt the need, but could hardly phrase it, so we give it a hearty welcome. It is a welcome guest in nearly all of our clubs, and in many of our homes. It certainly 'fills a long felt want.' Truly the club women of America will 'rise up and call you blessed.'"—Emma C. Ennis, first vice-president, Washington State Federation.

"I enclose a renewal of my subscription to The Club Woman, which is invaluable to me in my work, and the best of its kind most certainly. I feel that I am fitted to judge, having taken or read all the best ever issued. Of your paper's success every club woman should be very proud, and help to make that success more assured and permanent."—Mrs. T. W. Buzzo, president Woman's Club of Butte, Montana.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, TOO!

THE editor of one of the oldest "Woman's Club Columns" in the country, who is constantly appealed to for all sorts of things from the club lists to servant girls, received a request some months ago for the present address of Felicia Hemans. "Our club members are tired of the same old lecturers over and over, and I think it would be nice," said the writer, "to give them a change." Poor Felicia! What would she find to say to a modern woman's club and how would she say it?

It was in Boston that one of the daily papers quoted "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in full, and conscientiously gave credit as follows: "A. Tennyson, in Arkansaw Gazette." But it was not on a woman's page.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

By Emma A. Fox, Detroit, Mich.

I.

IN complying with the request of "The Club Woman" to write some articles on parliamentary usage, it is not the purpose of the writer to repeat the generally accepted rules known as parliamentary law and which may be found in any published volume on that subject, but rather to so elucidate those rules by elaboration and illustration that they may be better understood.

It is useless to reiterate, for instance, that the previous question may be moved upon the motion to amend without cutting off debate on the main motion, when one does not know what "previous question" means, or to know that a motion to reconsider a vote by which an appeal is tabled cannot be entertained, when one does not know how to raise a point of order, appeal from the decision of the chair, and table the appeal.

If these articles should therefore seem to the few who have already given the subject some attention, too elementary to be of value, it is hoped they will benefit a still larger number who need assistance in doing the simplest things.

Rules of procedure in the conduct of meetings are as necessary as are the rules of grammar in speaking and writing. One who knows no difference between "I did" and "I done," between "for you and me" and "for you and I," will not be conscious of transgressing any rules of syntax when using incorrect expressions, or be subjected to any pain when he hears them used by others. And for the same reason, the lack of knowledge of something better, many individuals and many societies are holding meetings without a knowledge of parliamentary rules with the utmost self-complacency. It is nevertheless true that an illiterate person recognizes the charm of speech of one who is educated, and equally true that a person wholly ignorant of parliamentary rules recognizes the advantages of such rules when he sees them intelligently used.

Parliamentary law for the meetings of our various organizations is in some respects what civil and criminal law is for the community. It prevents the majority from exercising undue control over the minority. When understood by the majority it prevents the rule of a minority. A society in which it is observed is a republic; a society in which it is ignored may be ruled by a single member or by a few members, but probably not by the majority.

The rules now accepted as common parliamentary law have not been adopted in any arbitrary manner, but have rather accumulated in the experience of deliberative assemblies for four or five centuries because, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, they have been found to best subserve "accuracy in business, economy of time, uniformity and impartiality." These rules are based upon certain principles and are always in accord with good common sense, but let not the modern club woman flatter herself that the good sense which she perhaps possesses in an exalted degree will serve her in place of a thorough and technical knowledge of the science of parliamentary law. It may be sufficient in the church sewing society, and will be of service always, but the interests of the modern club are more varied every year and the transaction of the business more complicated, so that it is not only necessary for her to know parliamentary law, but the principles on which it is based in order that she may correctly decide questions which are likely to arise at any meeting and to which her attention has never before been called.

All parliamentary rules will be found to embody the following ideas:

1. Justice to all.
2. Courtesy to all.
3. One thing at a time.
4. That the majority must rule.
5. That the rights of the minority must be respected.

The By-laws or Rules of Order of every society, in order to provide a place for every variety of business that is likely to require attention and to insure the consideration of each subject at its proper time to the exclusion of everything else, should contain an Order of Business. Different organizations usually have an Order of Business suitable to their respective requirements, but the following would probably be adapted to the needs of most clubs:

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. Appointment of critic.
4. Reading minutes.
5. Special order.
6. Communications from officers.
 - a. President.
 - b. Corresponding secretary.
 - c. Federation secretary.
 - d. Treasurer.
 - e. Auditor.
 - f. Custodian.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
 - a. Executive.
 - b. Membership.
 - c. Program.
 - d. Entertainment.
 - e. Social.
 - f. House and Home.
 - g. Emergency.
 - h. Printing.
 - i. Rules.
8. Reports of special committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Report of critic.
12. Program for the day.
13. Adjournment.

The Call to Order may be a matter of form and is accomplished by the president's striking the table with the gavel and saying, "The club will please come to order." This marks the time when the transaction of business is legally begun and the secretary begins to make a record of the proceedings.

The Roll Call is for the sake of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present or not and of keeping a record of the attendance. If the record of attendance is not desired, the presence or absence of a quorum may be determined by counting. Calling the roll or counting the members present is the duty of the secretary.

The critic is usually appointed by the presiding officer to serve for one meeting and report at the next meeting.

The minutes of the last preceding regular meeting and of any meetings which have been held since, should then be read by the recording secretary. The minutes of one meeting should be approved before those of the next meeting are read.

It is often the case that some item of business is of such importance that every member of the organization should have an opportunity of being present when it is acted upon. For convenience, such business may, upon motion, be made a special order for some subsequent meeting, and in such case when the head Special Order is reached, the president should announce the business for consideration. Under the next head, Communications from Officers, the president, who is not at liberty to make or discuss a motion, may present to the assem-

bly her ideas or wishes. The communication should be written, and should be read by her (standing), but without surrendering her place as presiding officer. It sometimes happens that the president has exceeded her rightful powers, since the last meeting, and has taken action for the society. She will report her action in the communication, giving her reasons therefore.

The corresponding secretary, or if there is no corresponding secretary, then the recording secretary should read all communications addressed to the society, excepting those from the president, whether from members of the organization, or from societies or individuals outside the organization. Each communication should be acted upon before another is read. The action taken will naturally vary with the character of the communication. Some may be disposed of by a motion to place on file; some will require action upon the subject matter of the communication; a letter of withdrawal from membership, or resignation from office may be disposed of by a motion to accept the withdrawal of the member, or the resignation of the officer. Communications which cannot be quickly acted upon by the society should be referred to a committee, or laid upon the table, to give time for deliberation without taking the time of the meeting.

The report of the treasurer is generally a statement of receipts and disbursements and should be disposed of by a motion that it be placed on file, or by a motion that it be referred to the auditor. The customary motion that the report of the treasurer be accepted, is, if carried, equivalent to approving the account as rendered, and no society can judge of the accuracy of a treasurer's report, containing several items, by simply hearing it read.

After the reports of all officers have been heard, the president announces the next order of business, and calls on the standing committees to report in the order named. The chairman of the committee presents the report, which should invariably be in writing. The report should not be a record of the meetings of the committee, but the conclusions which the committee have arrived at, which are generally in the way of recommendations. The report should be signed by the members of the committee who agree with the report. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the chairman of the committee or some other member moves the adoption of the report. If this motion prevails, the society has committed itself to the recommendations of the report.

Each of the standing committees may have more than one report, but each report should be disposed of before another is read.

Reports of special committees are received and acted upon in the same manner as those of standing committees.

Under the head of "Unfinished Business," motions, which have been laid on the table at any previous meeting, may be taken from the table, or business which was cut off by adjournment, or by the expiration of the time allotted to business, may be resumed.

The head of "New Business," or it may be called "Miscellaneous Business," gives a place for the introduction and transaction of any business which has not been provided for up to this time.

The literary program may be led by some person not the president of the society, if the society so desires.

When the prescribed hour for adjournment arrives, or when the order of exercises is completed, the president may announce that the meeting stands adjourned, or a motion to adjourn may be made and voted upon.



OPEN PARLIAMENT.

By Mrs. Edward S. Osgood.

What is the object of parliamentary law?

Accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity and impartiality. The Golden Rule reduced to mathematical terms. It protects the minority and insures the rights of the majority; in short, it makes legislative bodies possible and the club idea a splendid reality.

What is the first step in organizing a meeting?

Calling to order by any one present, preferably the one who first signed the call for the meeting, and the election of a temporary chairman. (See July number.)

How is the chairman of a temporary meeting usually elected?

By acclamation.

What is meant by "It is so ordered"?

This expression is the equivalent of "it is carried." It means that the assembly, by its affirmative vote, has ordered a certain thing to be done.

What is "declaring the vote"?

Declaring the vote is announcing it by saying it is carried, or it is lost, or it is so ordered, or it is a vote, or it is not a vote. The latter form is heard so often that one can hardly say it is wrong to use it. But when a vote is taken it is a "vote," whether it is lost or carried; so while usage has given the affirmative meaning to "it is a vote," and the negative to "it is not a vote," it is recommended to use the forms it is lost or it is carried in announcing or declaring the vote. Unless the vote is declared it is not legal.

What is the difference between impromptu and extempore speech?

The lexicon defines one by the other, but you ask the public speaker and he will tell you his impromptu speech is made on some dreadful occasion when he is called upon unexpectedly and is obliged to speak without previous thought upon the subject. When he has studied and reflected upon the subject but has not written out his address he will tell you it is extemporaneous. A speech written out and committed to memory is not extemporaneous, although it is often so-called. To be a successful extemporaneous speaker requires long and careful training, great self-control and a well-stored mind. "Words, words, words" do not constitute extemporaneous speech. One should decide on his points, arrange and memorize the order carefully, select illustration and anecdote, and if so unfortunate as to forget come to a graceful period and never tell. Your audience will forgive one more readily for forgetting than for remembering too much. The one who makes the longest speech is not the best orator. All speech should be on-going. An aimless jumble of facts, however interesting, leaves an unpleasant impression on the mind.

Who may move to take from the table?

Any one, and the motion may be made at any time, either immediately or at any subsequent date. The motion to reconsider must be made by some one who voted with the prevailing side, and cannot be made later than the next business meeting, and once decided cannot be renewed. The motion to reconsider cannot be tabled, amended or reconsidered. If the motion it is proposed to reconsider is debatable, it may be debated; if undebatable, debate is not allowed.

What are the two restrictions on the nature of an amendment?

It must be "germane," that is, related to the subject in hand, although it may be hostile to it and if carried totally change the proposition. An amendment would be ruled out of order if it were "obviously trivial." The word "not" cannot be stricken out or inserted.

How many motions to amend may be pending at one time?

Two.

Does the secondary amendment amend the main question, or does it only amend the primary amendment?

To the primary amendment. Be very careful on this point. The amendment to the amendment must, as its name implies, relate only to the amendment and not to the main question.

Can a motion to lay on the table be amended?

Under no circumstances.

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. E. S. Osgood, 48 Winter street, Portland, Me. Wherever a constitutional point is involved, send a copy of your constitution and by-laws. All correspondence will be considered strictly confidential. To insure an answer in the next Club Woman communications should be received by the 12th inst.

"IN OPEN PARLIAMENT."

By M. W. Hopper. Read at the Wisconsin State Convention.

All the responsibilities of officers and members cannot be enumerated in three minutes, but I will mention some fundamental qualifications that are necessary if we wish to strengthen and sustain this Federation, which has a claim upon the best services of its founders and supporters; and if in the future it is to be vigorous, helpful and permanently useful, the clubs composing it and the officers in charge of its interests must have strength, vigor and purpose, for Emerson says: "No institution will be better than the institutor." But each club takes its character from the women who compose it, so we at once come back to the individual, and find that our first duty to club or Federation begins like charity—at home.

When an edifice is to be erected, the first and chief consideration is of material, for a stone structure cannot be built of wooden blocks nor a marble palace of bundles of straw. Neither can a scientific club be successful if composed of domestic women, and society devotees will never create a strong literary club. Vain, self-seeking or creed-bound women are not fitted for the work of an economic or philanthropic club;

and surely no large inclusive club can be made out of small exclusive women.

Unless we, as individuals, are growing broader and stronger intellectually and spiritually, then our clubs are not prospering, for they thrive only as we thrive. We are accused of selfishness because we seek self-culture, but is not the self the true foundation? If we each train, spiritualize and control the self, will not the whole be trained, spiritualized and controlled?

The conditions of club life are favorable to spiritual development or character building, and Emerson defines character as a "reserved force which acts directly by presence and without means"; "it is a centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset," and he says its possessor represents a fact.

You can trust a person of this description because you know beforehand just what she will do under given conditions, for incidents and events are only transient matters by which she is neither displaced nor overset. Such a woman will meet all the responsibilities which come with club membership or office-holding promptly and conscientiously, constantly keeping in mind the fact that she has no moral right to inconvenience or burden a fellow worker by carelessness, self-indulgence or procrastination.

But a woman whose acts are subject to the caprice of every emotion, one who is made supremely egotistical by a little meaningless praise, or is rendered miserable by some perhaps merited criticism—such a woman does not represent a fact and cannot be relied upon. If her ideas are not applauded by her associates she at once acts the part of the little girl: takes her doll and goes home and won't play any more.

All action is latent, having the same cast as the thought, and will be expressed whenever circumstances so decree. If we tutor our thoughts which give quality to our acts these will, in turn, pervade whatever surrounds us. If these theories are correct, then our clubs are ourselves expressed and recorded.

A COLORED SILHOUETTE.

By Josephine A. Cheeseman.

ELECTION is over, and our party won,
The girl with the Grecian face
Will dictate terms from sun 'till sun
And business despatch with grace.

This morn we went for an early drive,
I casually mentioned her clerk;
Yes, she replied, politics thrive
On tact and real honest work.

But I hardly think it fair, you see,
To give you the deputy's chair;
The party would rightly criticise me
And in future of maids beware.

For after the first of the year, you know,
We only will count as one,
The gossips and editors have it so—
Vale—till the day is done.

The club is only a large family, where women and men if you choose should consider the happiness of their associates. Courtesy, which is sometimes called politeness, is as important to our club life as sun and air are to the plant. Whatever would be considered rude in our own drawing-room, is equally rude in a club.—Kate Tannatt Woods.

CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

May Alden Ward.

FRANCE OF TODAY.

- I. The Third Republic.
 - 1.—Constitution of 1875.
 - 2.—The President—How Elected—Powers.

- II. The Executive.
 - 1.—The early Presidents: Thiers, McMahon, Grevy.
 - 2.—Administrations of Sadi-Carnot, Casimir Perier and Felix Faure.

- III. The Legislature.
 - 1.—Chamber of Deputies: Number, How Elected, Recent Character. "Right, Centre, Left."
 - 2.—Senate. Term of Office—How Chosen. Relative Importance of Senate and Chamber.

- IV. The Judicial System.
 - 1.—The Code Napoleon.
 - 2.—The Courts of France.

- V. Political Divisions.
 - 1.—Departments, Districts, Cantons, Communes.
 - 2.—Political Leaders.

- VI. Politics and the Public Service.
 - 1.—Government by Cabinet.
 - 2.—Political Parties.

- VII. Religion and Rank.
 - 1.—The State Religion and the Present Condition of Faith.
 - 2.—Orders in Society; Noblesse, Bourgeoise, the People and the Clergy.

- VIII. Paris.
 - 1.—Historic Paris.
 - 2.—The Modern City.

- IX. Letters.
 - 1.—The Forty Immortals, Who and Why.
 - 2.—The University of France.

- X. Letters Continued.
 - 1.—The French Novel: Its Three Types as Represented by Victor Hugo, George Sand and Zola.
 - 2.—Criticism: St. Beuve, Taine, Scherer, Janet.

- XI. Art.
 - 1.—Living Masters, Club Life of the Artists.
 - 2.—Present State of the Drama.

- XII. Art Continued.
 - 1.—Paris as the Art School of Europe.
 - 2.—What Degree of Success Has France Attained in Music?

- XIII. French Industries.
 - 1.—The Wine Countries. The Vintage Season.
 - 2.—Palissy the Potter. An Industry that has Become an Art.

- XIV. Normandy.
 - 1.—Character and Costumes Peculiar to the People.
 - 2.—Medieval Architecture of Normandy.

XV. Studies in Brittany.

- 1.—The Land of Legend, Arthur and the Round Table.
- 2.—Characteristics of the Breton.

XVI. Touraine—The Garden of France.

- 1.—The River Loire from Orleans to Nantes.
- 2.—Study of the Peasantry.

XVII. Provence.

- 1.—Composite Character of the People.
- 2.—What May Be Seen at Arles, Nismes and Avignon.

XVIII. Cities of the South.

- 1.—Lyons and the Silk Weavers.
- 2.—Marseilles and the Commerce of Algeria.

XIX. The Colonies.

- 1.—The Several Colonies in Africa.
- 2.—The Colonies in China.

XX. The Army.

- 1.—The Reorganization of the Army Since Sedan.
- 2.—Danger of Military Domination. Conspiracy of Boulanger. Trial of Dreyfus.

XXI. Public Opinion.

- 1.—Journals and Journalists.
- 2.—The Salons of the Present Day, Political, Literary and Social.

XXII. Education.

- 1.—Condition of Education in France at the Close of the Second Empire.
- 2.—Reforms in Education Since 1871. Institution of the Public Schools. Compulsory Education.

XXIII. The End of the Century.

- 1.—Material Progress Since 1871.
- 2.—The Exposition of 1900.

Questions concerning club study, methods, authorities, etc., will be answered in this department. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. May Alden Ward, 62 Kirkland street, Cambridge, Mass.

List of books on Modern France that can be furnished by the Anna Ticknor Library Association, Trinity Court, Boston:
 History.—History of France, Victor Duruy, 1 vol. trans. (to 1830), by a celebrated French historian, admirable sketch. History of Modern Europe, 3 vols., C. A. Fyffe (to 1878), giving capital account of relations with the rest of Europe. History of France in the Nineteenth Century, Mrs. Lattimer (to 1893), short, entertaining and exact. Historical Geography of Europe, E. A. Freeman, 2 vols., one of maps (to 1871), short but instructive.

Literature.—History of French Literature, Edward Dowden—the best in English, many good ones in French.

Art.—History of Modern Painting, Richard Muther, 3 vols., ill./ the most important book published on the subject. Etchers and Etching, P. G. Hamerton, ill. Artists of the Nineteenth Century and Their Works, Clement and Hutton (a dictionary). History of French Painting, C. H. Stranahan, 1 vol., ill. Life of Jean Francois Millet, Alfred Sensier, trans., ill.

Music.—Handbook of Musical History, J. E. Matthew. Art of Music, C. H. H. Parry.

Historical.—The Conscript (1813), fiction. The Blockade of Phalsburg (1814), Erckmann-Chatrian.

Travel and Description.—Guide to Paris, Carl Baedeker. Handbooks for France, John Murray, vol. 1., North and East; vol. 2, South and West. Walks in Paris, Days Near Paris, A. J. C. Hare, ill. Paris Note Book, Henri Taine. Paris in Old and Present Times, P. G. Hamerton, ill. Hints for Six Months' Travel in Europe, J. H. Latrobe. A Little Tour in France, Henry James. Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers, J. L. Molloy, ill. Peter Ibbetson, G. du Maurier, ill. The Unknown River, The Sylvan Year, Around My House, P. G. Hamerton. Breton Folks, Henry Blackburn, ill. In the Cevennes with a Donkey, R. L. Stevenson. Tour in the Pyrenees, Henri Taine, ill. About French Children, Coquelin, Hector Berlioz, Century Magazine, Oct., '96, June, '97, Dec., '93.

One or more works of the following named modern authors in the French:

Drama.—Angier and Sandeau, Scribe and Legouvé, Casimir Delavigne, Emile de Girardin, Gresset, Labiche and De la Cour.

Novels.—About, Daudet, Octave Feuillet, Hector Malot, Mistral, Saint-Pierre, Georges Sand.

Literature.—Balzac, J. J. and A. M. Ampere, Buffon, Chateaubriand, Guerin, Victor Hugo, Renan.

Histories and Histories of Literature.—Bonnefon, Brachet, D'Aubigne, De Tocqueville, Mme. de Witt, Fleury, Geruzet, St. Marc de Girardin, Guizot, Legouvé, G. Masson, G. Merlet.

Biographies.—Victor Cousin, Mme. Craven, De Lasteyrie, Martin, Talleyrand, Saint-Amand, Saint-Beuve, Taine, Ville-Hardouin, Villemain, Voltaire.

Travel.—Paul Bourget, Théophile Gautier.

BOOKS FOR THE OUTLINE OF FRENCH HISTORY, GIVEN IN NOVEMBER.

(Loaned by the Anna Ticknor Library Association, Boston.)

Historical Geography of Europe, E. A. Freeman, 2 vols., 1 vol. maps. History of France, G. W. Kitchin, 3 vols. (standard authority). Story of France, Stories of the Nations series. Brief History of France, A. S. Barnes. History of France, Victor Duruy.

Second Session—Legends of Charlemagne, T. Bulfinch. Life of Charlemagne, Egihard (Charlemagne's secretary). Romances of the Middle Ages, Cox and Jones. The Normans in Europe, A. H. Johnson.

Third Session—Chronicles of England, France and Spain, Sir J. Froissart. Joan of Arc, J. Michelet.

Fourth Session—Chronicles of the Crusades (Richard Coeur de Lion and Saint Louis). The Monks of the West, Count de Montalembert, 2 vols. Quentin Durward, Sir Walter Scott.

Fifth Session—Protestant Revolution, F. Seehorn. Charles V., Prescott's Robertson, especially the introduction.

Sixth Session—Rabelais, W. Besant. Montaigne, W. L. Collins.

Eighth Session—For Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries. Mme. de Sévigné, Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie. Lettres de Mme. de Sévigné. Molière, Mrs. Oliphant and F. Tarver. Pascal, Principal Tulloch. Port Royal de Mere Angelique, Atlantic Monthly No. 334. Sister and Saint (Jacqueline Pascal), S. W. Weitzel. Andromaque, by Racine. History of Art, Lubke. Lectures on Art, H. Taine.

Ninth Session—France in the New World, Francis Parkman (all his works). Extraits des Classiques Français (17, 18 and 19 cents), G. Merlet. Madame de Maintenon, Corneille and Rambouillet, Littell's Living Age. Various Histories of French Literature.

Tenth and Eleventh Sessions—Works and Lives of Voltaire and Rousseau. The French War and the Revolution, W. M. Sloane. The French Revolution, Thomas Carlyle, B. M. Gardiner. France in the 19th Century, The French Revolution, Mrs. Lattimer. History of Europe in 19th Century, C. A. Fyffe. Madame Terese (1792), Blockade of Phalsburg (1814), The Conscript (1813), Erckmann-Chatrian. Tale of Two Cities, Charles Dickens.

A lady visiting a very large woman's club made the odd criticism of the intellectual atmosphere of the room. "The queerest sensation came over me on entering the room. Why, you could sit and look at your dearest, most intimate friend and not dare to smile at her, or she at you. Oh, my! but it was awful, and I am still wondering which I would rather have the name of being—elegantly dignified or jolly good company?" And that is a good question to ponder. Were ours the privilege of fashioning the garment of life we would weave from some shining, filmy material the outer coat of the unostentatious dignity of true culture and line it with a rich warm coloring of joyousness and fun.—Nellie Reid-Cady.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Federation of Woman's Clubs was held on the third Wednesday in October. It was the largest in attendance of any annual meeting since the formation of the Federation. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent; vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Coues; recording secretary, Mrs. Jennie Sterns; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. B. Sperry; treasurer, Mrs. Ruth G. Blasland; auditor, Miss Nannie T. Daniel.

The season just passed has been full of earnest work and deep interest to many of our members. From the time of the declaration of war by Congress in April, until into the middle of October and November, our city and its immediate suburbs was the war home of many thousands of soldiers, and while, as an organization, the Federation did not take hold of any patriotic work, some of our clubs—the Legion of Loyal Women and the W. C. T. U., besides many of the members of the other clubs—worked bravely and heroically all through our long hot days, and often times through the nights, in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded (though we were fortunate in not having so many wounded in this war) in the camps and in the hospitals, and in cheering and bettering the condition of the well. It was an excellent work, and our women stood where such women always stand, in the foremost ranks of the faithful, patriotic, tried and true.

That work, I am glad to say, is nearly over, though our military hospitals are yet quite full, and our members are again giving some time and attention to club work. Our committees are meeting and the winter's work is being outlined.

The committee on civics, with Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a prominent lawyer, as chairman, has sub-divided and will take up various lines, such as more matrons for our police stations; scientific temperance instruction; the condition of our alleys; the cleaning of papers, etc., from our streets; the curfew question, etc., etc.

The committee on socials, with Mrs. Dr. Coues as chairman, has arranged for a social and reception each month, that the members may become better acquainted.

The legislative committee, with Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a prominent lawyer, as chairman, will take another look into our district laws, which are far from perfect. And though our District Federation is a small hive, we work together very harmoniously and are striving for the right.—Carrie E. Kent, Pres.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

By Viola Price Franklin.

MANY of our clubs, philosophical and social, exist for the avowed purpose of helping the community about them, but even in those clubs which have no such stated purpose, this always appears, at least as an indirect aim. This does not mean that we, as club members, would want to throw open the doors of our club rooms and invite the whole community to enter. Most clubs are like families, necessarily select, and their members must be to a great extent congenial. Still we want our club as we want our family, to be a power for good in the community. The club stands for intelligence, for breadth of view, for higher culture. Its members wish to see others less fortunate, perhaps, than themselves, in the way of present facilities or past preparation for study, interested in these problems of literature and art, of science and philosophy, which are so absorbing to themselves. But how to interest them is sometimes a serious question.

Perhaps a public library is thought of as a possible lever to raise a standard of the community. There is no better starter for a library than a course in the extension work. Such a course, as Dr. James has said, "puts the whole community to school," for the time being. The lecturer names certain books which are necessary for carrying out the work; he speaks of many others which would help in it. The people begin to feel the need of books accessible to them at all times, and a general desire for the library is the result.

Or, perhaps, a public library, a museum, or an art gallery has, at a great expense of time and money, already been founded; but after the founding has been accomplished, the time and money expended, and the institution opened we are sometimes surprised to find that the problem still remains. We have the books upon the shelves, the specimens collected and labelled, the pictures hung, the statues disposed. The people, those whom we most wished to benefit, those who have no facilities for study in their power, come to the library, but the books they carry away belong wholly to the class "juvenile and fiction," the specimens are passed with a dull stare of idle curiosity, the pictures and statues are admired, but not studied. How shall the people be interested? Here the extension work comes in again to contribute its mite towards solving the problem, as the library has contributed its mite, as the museum and the art gallery have given theirs. It comes in to point out the best literature in the library and to stimulate interest in it. It comes in to call attention to the pictures and statues and to show the relation of this thing we call art to the other thing we call life; it comes in to give the latest scientific theories, the most discussed schemes for social and political advancement, and to point out the means by which these theories and schemes may be confirmed or refuted; it comes in to direct the efforts of those already interested and to stimulate those to whom these subjects have not yet appealed.

As I have said, university extension does not claim everything for itself, but it does claim to give a stimulus, at least, to the community; it does claim that it is just a little easier to think of large things, to talk of important interests, to live a trifle more broadly, because of its influence; and therein it coincides in its effects with the club. It has often been remarked that the study club is a great gossip-killer; the same thing is true of extension work. People do not talk about their neighbors going home from the club or the university extension meeting. The reason is simple—they have something else to talk about. We do not mean to be cruel and backbiting, and little and gossipy, but we must have something to talk about. Given no large interests, we must magnify small ones. To the man who never saw a mountain, a mole-hill appears huge.

We hear it said sometimes that the club is a fad which will one day pass away, and the same dire prophecy has been made concerning the extension work. They are not fads, and they are going on from strength to strength. They meet a fundamental need in the life of the age and so long as they do that, they cannot die. At the same time that they meet the need they are creating a further need, and they must continue to grow as the want which created them grows, and certainly they will grow all the more rapidly and all the more surely if they, with the same aims, the same purposes, the same reason for being, can co-operate in doing their common work.

ELLA ADAMS MOORE,
University of Chicago.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NEWS.

List of Lectures Given by the University of Chicago.

- At Moline, Ill., before the Federation of Clubs:
Autumn quarter.—C. Zueblin—The Structure of Society.
Winter quarter.—E. E. Sparks—American History in American Literature.
- At Kenosha, Wis., before the Woman's Club:
R. G. Moulton—The Tragedies of Shakespeare.
- At Milwaukee, Wis., before the Wisconsin Woman's Club:
John G. Brooks—Ideals of Social Improvement.
- At Milwaukee, Wis., before the College Endowment Association:
Charles Zueblin—The Structure of Society.
R. G. Moulton—Biblical Literature of Prophecy.
R. G. Salisbury—Landscape Geology.
- Before the Chicago South Side Club:
Camillo von Klenze—The Development of the Nature Sense in Literature and in Art.
- At Cincinnati, Ohio, before the Y. W. C. A.:
N. I. Rubinkam—German Poets.
- At Dekalb Ill., before the Woman's Club:
E. E. Sparks—Men Who Made the Nation.

Note.—The courses listed above consist of six lecture-studies each. The women's clubs in many other cities co-operate with the university extension committees. In the above instances the courses are given under the auspices of the clubs themselves.

At a recent meeting of the Lincoln Sorosis, Mrs. Alice Hamlin Hinman, Ph. D., of the University of Nebraska, gave an interesting and scholarly lecture on "The Psychology of Suggestion." She discussed the theme under the following general heads: I. Suggestion in the normal waking life. II. Suggestion in sleep and dreams. III. Suggestion in abnormal life. Mrs. Hinman treated this abstruse subject with such simplicity and directness that her intent listeners followed her closely. In concluding, she stated that no eminent psychologist admitted the various theories in regard to two selves in one being, or reincarnation. It was admitted that there are a number of eminent physicists who are satisfied that the spiritualists and the Blavatsky cult have a strong case; but the really eminent psychologists are unconvinced. The spirited discussion that ensued is only another proof of the ability of university extension to stimulate interest in vital and profound subjects.

Is there not some woman connected with the faculties of the various universities throughout the United States broad-minded enough to send to this department the facts concerning the status of university extension? The editor fails to see why it would not be of mutual benefit to the university and the department. Address Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, State University, Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

THE STATE AND THE GENERAL FEDERATIONS.

By Mrs. Esther F. Noble, President of the Connecticut Federation, being a part of her address before the State Convention at New Britain, December 7, 1898.

I THINK all the State Presidents agree with Miss Rowe that the work of the State Federations which was crowded into a single session of two hours with closed doors, should have been open to all and was worthy of a whole day, for these hurried three-minute reports told of a vast amount of energetic work accomplished, which we longed to know about more fully that we might get new insight into the possibilities of the ever-widening influence of State Federations. If, as is confidently predicted by many, the time comes when the General Federation shall be composed of State Federations only, the individual club having no representation in the General save through the State, the present unwieldy body of nearly 1200 delegates will be most happily reduced, and the danger problem of our organization will be solved.

The General Federation could never carry its broad plans of work through to a successful issue by means of individual clubs; it must have the concentrated power and the concerted action of the state organizations.

But for myself, I believe we can safely leave this vexed question to be considered by the wise and progressive women who make up the Board of Directors of the General Federation, elected by that great assemblage of club women at Denver, and concern ourselves not so much with the rank accorded us as the problem of fully living up to the opportunities and privileges of our position.

My heart glows with joy and pride as I read of the wonderful work which is being accomplished by our great State Federations. This "passion for humanity which has germinated in our clubs," as Miss Rowe expresses it, is smoothing many rough places and making many crooked paths straight.

And now coming to what is nearest and dearest to each of us, our own Federations, I want to say that I have set my heart on having the Connecticut organization become a power in our State which shall be felt wherever there are conditions of women and children which ought to be improved. Will you not look about you, my dear club women, and observe at least some of the conditions which are at once our opportunities and our responsibilities? In how many towns are there clubs where the wage-earning women are made to feel welcome, and where their lack of early education can be in a measure at least atoned for by what you, out of your abundance, can give them?

In how many of our towns are there public playgrounds, where the children of the poor can find healthful recreation? In how many of our towns are there public libraries, where men and women and children, too, may find the comfort and the help which a liberal supply of the right kind of books will bring into their lives? In how many of our towns have our clubs established branches of the Penny Provident Bank to teach our children habits of thrift? In how many of our cities have our clubs tried to remedy existing evils, and so make them sweeter, purer and better places in which to live? In how many of our schoolrooms have the walls been made beautiful with pictures which will be an inspiration to the children who are to become our future citizens?

But while you observe, do not fail to sympathize, for nothing is sadder than to see a woman, and especially a club woman, whose intellect has been cultivated at the expense of her heart. Unless the culture of the literary club flowers out into practical help to the community, then God pity us!

We are living in an age so great that to be great means much, and we need to remember that there is but one law for true greatness, and that is the law enunciated by the greatest of teachers: "Greatness by service and greatness for service," a law beautifully illustrated by His own life, for "He was with us as one who served;" and ever since the world began the great lives have been lived by "the great hearts" who have rendered large service to humanity. Let the culture of the individual in the small literary club develop into the practical service of the State Federation, and the State Federation be the strong supporter of the General, while drawing from its broader life all needed help and inspiration, and questions of the right relations of club and State and General will solve themselves.

BOOKS.

An excellent book for classes in literature is "American Bookmen" by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, a collection of sketches of our most noted men-writers of the present century. It is not a complete encyclopedia but rather a running commentary, some of it critical, and all of it pleasant to read, on Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, E. A. Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, and various other poets, historians, humorists and essayists. There are many illustrations, some of them rare, and all setting forth the text as pictures should. There are a number of fac-simile reproductions of autograph letters and several portraits of noted men with which the public is unfamiliar. Best of all, however, is the collection of interesting facts about our men of letters. Perhaps none of them are new to everybody—but most are new to the majority of readers, and they are all interwoven in a fascinating relation that makes the book as absorbing as a novel and vastly more profitable. Says the writer: "Why do you have the same old toys for sale every Christmas?" a lady once asked a shop-keeper. "Why don't you get some new ones?" "Madam," was the reply, "there are always new babies." And there are always new readers—and some old ones with short memories, as she says. All of them will find "American Bookmen" a book well worth owning and keeping for a reference book. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A delightful book to give the children at any time in the year—Christmas, birthdays or other days—is "Paleface and Redskin," by F. Amstey. To be sure the title sounds rather blood-and-thunderous, but that is misleading. The stories themselves are charming. Paleface and Redskin were only "play Indians," who in other guise were sweet and well-behaved English children. There are other stories of fairies and dogs and cats; of good little girls and bad little boys, and all told in such delightful fashion that grown ups as well as children will read the book through having once opened it. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Antigone," by Paul Bourget, is the rather uninformed and misleading title of a collection of portraits of women, the title given by the author to the book being "Voyageuses," because it is, he says, really a series of portraits of women whom he casually met, and sketched in the rapid light of the most fleeting impression. There are but six of these portraits, a number all too small, although the book makes a volume of nearly three hundred pages. The marvellous power which is Bourget's in depicting life in its varying phases, his keen analysis of character and his critical observation of men and women make the book well worth reading. The translation is well done by William Marchant, and the book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"Red Rock" is notable both as a novel of the reconstruction period and as being Thomas Nelson Page's first venture outside the short story field. Written by a Southerner of keen insight and young enough not to be affected by the prejudices of thirty years ago, the book is valuable as a study from the inside of the conditions that prevailed at the close of the civil war. Herein it differs from Judge Tourjee's "Fool's Errand" and other writings of that period. As a story it is of absorbing interest, and the reader feels sure that he is dealing with the real gentry of the South—a refined, gentle and highly sensitive people, to whom the sudden problem of "equality of the races" which forced them to associate with their former slaves or overseers on equal terms must have been galling to a degree scarcely to be realized by a Northerner even now. "Red Rock" should be read by every one born outside the Mason and Dixon line for the lessons it teaches; those born south of that line will read it because it presents a phase of our history which has been lived by them. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

"Some Persons Unknown" is a collection of short stories by E. W. Hornung, a popular writer of the day. Some of them are English stories, while the scenes of others are laid in Australia—a comparatively new and fertile field for the writer of fiction. These tales are marked by strength and virility, and although they do not always "come out well," they stir the feelings powerfully and leave one with the sense of freshness and vigor that characterizes Kipling's work. This is not saying, however, that the stories are imitative of the greatest writer of the day. They have too much individuality and originality for that. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

"A Book of Cats" just misses being a really valuable addition to the scanty literature that has been published on that favorite domestic animal. There have been three really valuable books on cats published in Europe—one in France and two in England; and these are out of print now and are hard to find in this country, except in the larger libraries. The cat is not only a "harmless, necessary" animal, but it is beloved by most women and children and by many men. Those who really understand the feline nature know that there is a wonderful amount of sagacity and individuality in every specimen of it, if properly brought out. Mrs. Chance has not proven herself familiar with her subject in her "Book of Cats." She is known as an English artist who makes some very interesting pencil drawings of Persians and Angoras. The best of these, however, are not included in this little volume. A few are excellent, but many others would have contributed to the value of the book by their absence. To the real admirer of cats, the book is disappointing. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City.

"Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is one of the recent issues of Appleton's Town and Country Library, a series that usually presents something worth reading. "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is a remarkable success. The dialogue between men and women of the world, such as that which constitutes the opening chapter of this novel, is refreshing, amusing and invigorating beyond that which is found in most books. Men and women of the world and those who would know their life, yet by circumstances are prevented from doing so, will find this author has given amazingly good transcripts from the realm of high society. And yet it is not as a story that this book is most deserving of praise: rather as an exponent of all that is bright and amusing in conversation and of what is most earnest and serious in thought. The author is Eliza Thorneycroft Fowler, and it is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

"The Heart of Toil" is an appropriate title for Octave Thanet's book of short stories recently published. It is a remarkable thing for a woman to get at the heart of toil as she does, to so understand the motives and workings of the ordinary workingman, the man who belongs to labor unions and goes on strikes, the brakeman, the iron moulder, the grocer, the engineer. Miss French, however, seems to have got down to the daily life of all these people and to have interpreted their thoughts and motives as if she were one of them. The hundreds of women who saw and heard her at the Denver Biennial will be anxious to read this latest volume of Octave Thanet's stories. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

One of the most delightful picture books for children or for grown up folks is Henry Bradford Simmons' "Jingle Jangle Rhyme Book." The pictorial cover is an index to the funny things inside. The rhymes are nonsense verses, but have their covert application to familiar phases of life and society, while the pictures are amusing and really illustrative. The book is also interesting to art lovers as showing what can be done in America in the way of color-printing. The cover and all the illustrations are done in colors, which compare favorably with any printed abroad. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. of New York are the publishers.

Presentation of all knowledge today is so simplified that ignorance will soon have no standing anywhere. Particularly has advance been made along the line of child study. The tools of the kindergarten are so nicely adapted to their work as to require little guidance. Given the tools it would seem that the child must learn. He can hardly escape from the seemingly inevitable. Children or no children, it will repay one to visit that home of kindergarten supplies, the J. L. Hammett Co., 352 Washington street, Boston, the most complete establishment of its kind in the world, and see what has been done in the way of text books, games and other side helps to destroy illiteracy at its inception.

ONE YEAR OLD.

A Boston publication which with very little self-advertising has pushed its way in one short year to its present prosperous condition is *The Club Woman*. The need for a publication of this character was not obvious to critics of one year ago, nor was its future "horoscope" cast in pleasant lines by those whose knowledge of the needs of club women evidently was not over-keen.

The Club Woman from the start has been a success. As stated in its October issue under the heading "The Mellowing of Occasion":—

"To-day *The Club Woman* goes regularly to every State and Territory, to the Canadian provinces, to Paris, to England, —even to far-off India. It is making hosts of club women know each other, and voicing the opinions and experience of kindred spirits in club work all over the land."

Helen M. Winslow, the well-known writer, and for many years president of the American Woman's Press Association, is the editor and general manager of *The Club Woman*, and its success is largely due to her unbounded energy, enthusiasm, and general knowledge of what club women want and will recognize in an official organ of this kind.

The advertising patronage of *The Club Woman* has grown materially during the year, and the outlook for "more and better business" is very encouraging.—Kate E. Griswold in Profitable Advertising.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT,
Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Auditor,
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS

FROM MRS. CROLY.

Hill Farm Cottage, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames,
Nov. 18, 1898.

MY Dear Club Woman,—It seems a sort of miracle that I, whose life for upwards of thirty years has been identified with club women, and club activities; and whose working life for fifteen years previous was spent in the ranks of pioneer journalism in a large city; should find myself writing from a secluded corner in picturesque Surrey; the window looking out upon a meadow still green; and upon woods peopled with oak, and chestnut, beech, and pine trees, through which one may walk, or ride for miles, and never see a dwelling; or a living thing save a squirrel; or a glimpse of a startled, flying deer. For the first time in forty-five years I have seen leaves upon forest trees change, and fall; the broad-leaved ferns turn to bracken, and gorse and heather mingle their autumn tints in a wonderful blending of greens, and gold, with dusky red, and russet brown.

So entirely had my life been a part of the human that I had forgotten how large and important a part is played in the drama of human existence by what we call "still" life; but which beats, and throbs; is as instinct with living, breathing vitality as our own; and unmarred by the self consciousness, and egotism, that turns men and women into spear-heads and exclamation points.

It took an earthquake that shattered my world to take me out of it, and transport me to this, where I am only just beginning to put the pieces of myself together; and recognize the old as entering in, as well as the new. It was months after the fracture of the body before I realized the complete prostration of nervous force, and will power as well as vital energy; that had taken place, and the feeling that it was not worth while to go through so much, to accomplish so little as could be put in a few remaining years possibly retarded recovery.

But in this, as in other circumstances, where we act as judge and jury, necessity finally disposed of the case; and settled it by sending me to browse under skies almost as primitive as those of our first parents; and as free from the noise and dirt of the modern locomotive. Here is contact alone with original forces and nature does the rest. Old consciousness is returning, old interests begin to assert themselves; and as a result is this letter to the "Club Woman."

These old interests must be my apology for the personal character, so far, of this communication. The links of my chain were broken for the first time at the Biennial of the General Federation in 1898; and under peculiarly grievous and trying circumstances. This must plead my excuse for an endeavor to explain the present situation.

During this enforced severance there has been no greater source of pride, and pleasure than was found in the record of

the fourth Biennial as given in the "Club Woman," and its outcome in the transfer of the centre of interest of the General Federation to the South; and the recognition bestowed upon its most representative club woman—Mrs. Wm. B. Lowe; by her election to the highest office in its gift. This act, endorsed by so large a majority, effectually disposed of the occasional twitting in regard to dismemberment, indulged in during election periods by disaffected individuals; or clash of interests between east and west, north and south. In the beginning all sections were called together to form the General Federation;—from the beginning all have been represented in its activities; its counsels, and its government. It should be the pride of every club woman to preserve this splendid unity, this great Federation of forces, and common interests in its integrity; and thus complete and perpetuate a unique and many-sided organization, representing intellectual, moral, educational and many of the philanthropic activities of the women of a whole country, from their voluntary and purely altruistic side, without any part or lot in material gain, personal profit, or individual aggrandizement.

This impersonal ideal has, I believe, lain at the foundation of every separate part or local branch of the great body; and I can say this with assurance after personal communication with the majority in the preparation of the "History of the Club Movement."

The evidences of it have thrilled me with the keenest, most prayerful pleasure many, many times; and I believe with the intensest conviction that the principle is a part of and necessary to the highest success.

I will reserve for another letter what I have been able to gather of the conditions of organized work and life among women in England. The most discouraging feature is the sort of paralysis engendered by the universal appearance of the local magnate as "honorary" dictator general; and the impossibility of moving in any direction, unless she takes the initiative; or supports it by her approval. Oh! Liberty, how many bad things are done in thy name! is true now as ever; but liberty and equality, the power to set up, and the power to set down are the life of the Woman's Club.

May I, in conclusion, say one word in regard to the "History" to which I have alluded? It was part of the cruel character of the accident that occurred in the beginning of last June that it prevented the reading and revision, owing to printers' delays of the final proofs, and caused some errors of omission and commission. But the book had the unspeakable advantage of a most faithful, conscientious and unselfish publisher. It cost me nearly my life; but all that it cost me was repaid by the miracle of its production, and the strongest desire I have in the world is that he may be saved from pecuniary loss. Its principal short-comings are its size, and inexhaustible spirit of expansion. But whatever they may be, the volume is a monument to the elevated character and the voluntary work of the American woman of the nineteenth century.—Jennie C. Croly.

COMMITTEES OF THE G. F. W. C.

The following committees have been appointed for 1898-1900:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, No. 513 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., Chairman.

Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, No. 1101 K St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, No. 359 East High St., Springfield, O.

BADGE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. C. P. Barnes, No. 1026 Third Ave., Louisville, Ky., Chairman.

Mrs. Geo. W. Huddlestone, No. 15 Roslyn Place, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Geo. O. Carpenter, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton, Ga., Chairman.

Mrs. C. S. Kinney, No. 820 East Fourth South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield, Minn., Chairman.

Mrs. Henry W. Blair, Manchester, N. H.

Miss C. S. Parrish, Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Galusha Parsons, Tacoma, Wash.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mrs. Frank E. Brown, No. 6236 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

Mrs. John King Ottley, No. 527 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Levi Young, No. 484 Burnside St., Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. J. C. Hume, No. 2007 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Clare de Graffenreid, Labor Bureau, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE TO DEFINE THE DUTIES OF STATE CHAIRMEN OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Chairman, Hotel Metropole, Denver, Col.

Mrs. Charles S. Morris, 721 Park Ave., Berlin, Wis.

Mrs. Eva P. Moore, No. 1520 Mississippi Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, No. 359 East High St., Springfield, O., Chairman.

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Hotel Metropole, Denver, Col.

Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., 3507 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, No. 504 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ART COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, No. 5545 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

Mrs. E. M. Scott, 142 East 18th St., New York City.

Miss Mary N. MacCord, No. 164 John St., Bridgeport, Ct.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., 3507 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WITHDRAWALS.

So much discussion has arisen over the per capita tax, that it is interesting to note how few withdrawals from any cause there have been from the General Federation the past year. They are as follows: Arlington Club, Arlington, Mass.; Current Events Club, Portland, Me.; Entre Nous Club, Winfield, Kan.; Hastings Club, Hastings, Minn.; Kindergarten Club, Chicago, Ill.; Social Science Club of Champaign, Ill.; Women's League, Mansfield, O.; Woman's Club and Reading Circle, Centralia, Ill.; Woman's Club, Greencastle, Ind.; Four O'Clock Club, Elyria, O.; Travelers' Club, Shelbyville, Ky.; Wednesday Morning Club, Columbus, O.; Transylvania, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Sarah E. Temple, last year president of the Vermont Federation, has removed to Flemington, N. J., where she has already infused the spirit of club life by forming a woman's club of some fifty members which has opened a free reading room and a public library. This is true missionary work.

Mrs. Lowe, president of the General Federation, did not come to New England in December as planned, on account of her serious illness in Atlanta resulting from a bronchial affection. She is much better now, and quite ready to resume the duties of her office. It was a great disappointment to the Massachusetts and Connecticut Federations, as well as to the numerous clubs which had prepared to entertain her brilliantly, but it is hoped that the pleasure of her visit north is only deferred, as a royal welcome awaits Mrs. Lowe when she comes to New England.

It is with great pleasure that we present our readers this month with the first of a new series of articles on Parliamentary Usages, by Mrs. Emma A. Fox, recording secretary of the General Federation. Mrs. Fox is well known all over the country as high authority on this subject. Judge Waples of Ann Arbor, himself authority of the highest order, says: "Within a few years several women have turned their attention to the study of parliamentary law, and have been engaged in teaching it. They have shown more aptitude in grasping the subject under the scientific system than is usual among men—even those in public life—since the latter usually confine themselves to precedents, which cover too little ground for thorough mastery of the subject. Among those engaged in teaching the theory and practice, I know of none more competent and successful than Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Detroit, Mich. Having been present a few times when she was teaching classes, I was impressed by her skill, facility and urbanity, and not a little surprised at her familiarity with the usages and her ready solution of new questions. I have also had conversations with her repeatedly on parliamentary usages; so that it is with pleasure that I commend her to those who are willing to study the scientific methods as presented in the text-book she uses." Mrs. Fox's articles, combined with Mrs. Osgood's regular "Open Parliament," will place this department far ahead of any similar one in this country.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AN extra meeting of the Massachusetts Federation was held December 13th in Park Street Church, Boston. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums by the two Roxbury clubs, Women in Council and the Roxburghe Club. The subject of the meeting was "Industrial Conditions." The president, Miss Rowe, was in the chair and gave a fine address of welcome in the morning. She referred first to the practical relation of clubs to the question of industrial conditions. "If women's clubs have any right to be, it is because they are interested in industrial conditions, especially when it is considered that there are 18,000,000 of wage-earners in the United States, 1,000,000 of whom are under sixteen years of age. We have need to consider the laws and the conditions under which these work, but we need to have our feet 'planted in a large place,' and we must believe in high social ideals."

Prof. Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley College was the next speaker, and her subject, "Social Ideals. "It is a difficult question to cultivate ideals without seeking to apply them. We Americans," Miss Scudder said, "are a practical people. We stand for the ideal of manhood, and free life for all by the co-operation of all—an ideal democracy. When democracy slips into fatalism—whether optimistic or pessimistic—it is a failure. We must escape from that fatalism in our foreign as well as our home relations. We can only cope with it by the power of noble expectations. When we can, with the great German philosopher, 'speak as if mankind were on the eve of great certitude, great joy.' Then we shall have reached a noble national life by all and for all. First we should maintain that all men should have a fair start in life. They will not come out alike, but every child has a right to a fair start, to use those gifts with which he was born to win him a place in the world. Secondly, to attain a unity of life for the nation as a whole—that unity of thought and sentiment and passion which will, like an electric current, thrill them with a noble, national ideal. Do all American citizens now have a fair start in life? You will have your answer if you will come with me, not into the slums, but into the respectable working quarters of the city or suburbs. Do they share in the thought of the more fortunate classes? For after all the life of the spirit is the only thing in the world that matters. Much as it is to be desired, they do not think our thoughts or dream our dreams, nor do we understand them. This is not to say that they do not think, but how bitter that separation is only those know that have ever tried to bridge it. The great problem is to bring this alien intellectual element into intellectual and spiritual unity with the highest type of national thought. It is just as necessary that we should enter into their work as that they should enter into our joys of life which we have forgotten to share with them."

The speaker went on to say that the Women's Clubs ought to take up these needs in a practical way. It is the first duty of the club member, resolved to take an active part in this work to gather information as a private and personal duty—not to stand aside and to consider that duty done if she read a magazine article upon "How the other half lives." "Let us make ourselves intelligent in these matters, and then use our influence," she said, and then went on to enforce the various duties of voting and of considering the duties of home making in the light of its relation to other homes. "If you, sitting in your dainty and cosey home," she said, "could look through the walls, you would see a squalid home and a slatternly woman not so far away. You criticise, perhaps, but

you would be slatternly too, under the circumstances. It seems hard to tell you so, but you would, on a pittance not large enough to keep one soul and body together, to say nothing of providing for others."

"When woman as a whole will not buy an attractive bargain if she has good reason to suspect that the life-blood of a sewing woman is the cost of its cheapness; when she will refuse to let personal luxury or pride of individual possession regulate her acts, then these industrial ills will many of them disappear. The witness of the power of the simplicity of life and the power of personal fellowship have a wide-reaching influence, and then the joy of possession will be lost in the greater bliss of sharing."

Miss Rowe then introduced Miss Mary A. Nason, State Factory Inspector. She made a very interesting address, setting forth the various laws relating to the employment of women and children in factories. She offered club women two practical methods of helping these reforms. To pay their dressmakers promptly and to use forethought and consideration in regard to dresses and millinery in order that to fill a hurried order girls and women should not be forced to work late at night.

Colonel Carroll D. Wright, head of the Department of Labor Statistics at Washington, was the next speaker, and his topic was "Women's Clubs in Relation to Social Economics."

He said that spiritual and religious culture that does not find its outgo in practical work is valueless. Of the women's clubs, he said that an organization having a great purpose will be sure of success in taking up these problems of sociology. The church has been the greatest illustration of the power of organization, but had to devote itself perforce to spiritual and not material needs.

Colonel Wright proceeded to outline the labor question and the study of social economics. He defined labor as Ruskin defined it: "Labor is the contest of the life of man with an opposite force." Women as a class, he said, have lacked organization and had no political force until recently, and even to-day in the industrial world business interests are greater than any feeling of chivalry. "If in your protest against the sweatshops the employer of labor says, 'What will happen if I throw these people out of employment?' do not be afraid to meet the issue, but do not forget that they are there. Dispense your charity in the best way and remember that charity does not always relieve all the misery it creates. The new religion which for want of a better name we have called altruism, must not be carried too far. The ideal national life is almost here when the citizen puts his family before himself, his country before his family and mankind before his country. This is the new gospel of self-interest. Political economy is a study of the anatomy of society, socialism the pathological, which describes the malady, and Christianity the therapeutic agent which prescribes the remedies." In the women of the land lies our greatest hope in these matters.

The brief discussion which followed was most valuable. The topics were: "What is the proportion of women to men on the Board of Factory Inspectors?" Two to twenty-four was the answer to this. "Long Hours in the Suburban Stores" came under discussion, and finally "What Shall We Do for Household Help?" Colonel Wright was appealed to, and his reply was, after a brief sentence or two outlining the objections of the unemployed women to housework, "Ladies, I should say that this was a reform that began at the top."

At the afternoon session the president of the New Hampshire Federation, Mrs. Henry W. Blair, was the first speaker, and gave a very interesting resume of the sociological work of the New Hampshire Federation. A telegram of greeting was received and read from Mrs. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Federation, who expected to be present. On mo-

tion of Miss Winslow of "The Club Woman" a telegram of response was sent as follows:

"The Massachusetts Federation sends sympathy and hopes for your speedy recovery, with deep regret at your inability to be present."

Miss Edith M. Howes, president of the Working Girls' Clubs and the National League of Working Women's Societies, brought greetings from these organizations. She spoke of some of the difficulties the members of her clubs have to face. One lies in the fact that they are working women; another is the harrassing anxiety as to the continuance of their employment, which takes the courage and buoyance out of the lives of young people. So these clubs must have women associated with them who are not wage-earners and can give them some leisure and a more hopeful outlook. In this state we have only about fifty such women, yet there are many towns where working girls' clubs could be maintained if women of leisure would help them. But women are often indifferent or ignorant. Those clubs cannot join the Federation, because most of the Federation meetings are held in the daytime, but they feel that the Federation is a powerful elder sister.

Mrs. Mary Kenny O'Sullivan spoke on "Wage Earners as I Have Seen Them," giving, in particular, some of her recent experiences in investigating the laundries. She told of a woman who lost her hand in a mangle and received as compensation only \$74. The firm told her if she sued for more they should discharge her brother who worked for them, and thus her only support would be taken away. Mrs. O'Sullivan told several horrible stories of the treatment of girls who manage the mangles, and described some of their homes as worse than sweat shops. She also gave a list of prices paid to sewing women in factories for making garments, saying that their wages were \$4 or \$5 a week, and they could only get work half the time. She felt that the influence of the Federation could do much to alter these conditions.

Prof. Mary Whiton Calkins of Wellesley College spoke on "Practical Suggestions for Work in Massachusetts Towns Resulting from Investigation by the Consumers' League." She endeavored to impress on the audience the responsibility and influence of the purchaser along all lines. She thought that the idea could be enforced that all goods purchased should be made and sold under good conditions, and she gave the plans of the Consumers' League to meet and correct these conditions. She advised the clubs to investigate the stores in their towns with a view of bettering conditions, and urged every member of a woman's club to join the Consumers' League. She explained the provision of the league, too, by which clubs can join as clubs, and if any reader is interested to know further about it she can write Prof. Calkins at the College, Wellesley, Mass.

The meeting appointed for Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at Tremont Temple was given up on account of the illness of Mrs. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., the national president. It will be held when Mrs. Lowe is able to come to Boston, however, and at the same meeting Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff will speak on the industrial problems of the day.

CONNECTICUT.

A meeting of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in New Britain, Dec. 6 and 7. The object of the meeting was to bring some special personal flavor of the great Denver Biennial and the General Federation of Women's Clubs to Connecticut. The hostess club was the woman's club of New Britain, numbering 147 members. A reception was given the evening of the 6th in the parlors of the Hotel Russwin. The hotel is peculiar in forming a small community by itself. It harbors the public library, the gentlemen's club

with its handsome apartments, and many business offices. Its fine reception rooms and spacious corridors were thronged. The guest of honor was Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of Philadelphia, a much honored native of New Britain, who was eagerly welcomed to her old home. The severe illness of Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe prevented her being present, and the beloved president of the Connecticut Federation, Mrs. T. K. Noble, was also unavoidably absent, suffering from a sharp attack of sciatica. Miss Helen M. Winslow and Miss Edith M. Howes were invited, but could not reach New Britain till the next day.

The Board of Directors of the Federation and those having a place upon the program for the next day were entertained in the homes of the city, and many others were the guests of the Hotel Russwin. The receiving line at the reception consisted of Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Mrs. H. H. Pyle, vice-president of the Connecticut Federation, and a director in the General Federation, Mrs. H. W. Felt, president of the New Britain Club, and Miss Alice Grey Stanley, a state director and a former president of the Woman's Club. This left the officers of the Federation and of the local club free to mingle with the guests, to greet old acquaintances and form new ones, and proved a happy arrangement, adding noticeably to the informality and pleasure of the evening. Light refreshments were served continuously.

The program for December 7th was as follows:

9.00. Parlors of South Church, Meeting of Board of Directors. 9.30. Joint Meeting of Standing Committee of Federation. 10.00. South Church, Invocation, Mrs. Frank Russell, Bridgeport. Address of Welcome, Mrs. H. W. Felt, President Woman's Club, New Britain. Response, Mrs. Adam Reid, 2d Vice-President Connecticut Federation. Soprano solo, Mrs. William A. Hall, Meriden.

Reports of the Denver Biennial were then given as follows:

"Personnel," Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo. "Reports, Officers and Club Methods," Mrs. J. G. Jennings. "Social Functions," Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins. "Civic Clubs and Village Improvement Associations," Mrs. Edwin Bugbee. "Industrial and Economic Work," Mrs. J. P. Wilson. "Philanthropic and Educational Work," Mrs. I. S. Jennings. "Relation of State Federations to the General Federation," Mrs. T. K. Noble. In the absence of Mrs. Noble, Mrs. C. W. Shelton read her paper. A soprano solo by Mrs. Hall closed the morning's exercises. Each delegate reporting had been assigned her subject while at Denver, and this allowed the salient points of her especial theme to be seized. The result was a harmonious one, and much valuable information was given. Each report was asked for by more than one person present, that it might be used for some home club, so it would seem that they were appreciated. Adjournment at ten minutes past twelve, enabled luncheon to be served by the Woman's Missionary Society of the South Church. It was said that the proceeds of the luncheon were to go to the Home Missionary Society. This information is not official.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the afternoon session opened. Mrs. H. H. Pyle, a very able parliamentarian and popular woman, presided throughout the day in the absence of Mrs. Noble. Some matters of business were first attended to. A telegram of sympathy was sent to Mrs. Lowe, and to Mrs. Noble, and a telegram from Mrs. Lowe expressing her hope that the meeting would be successful, and her wish to be present in June, was read. Resolutions thanking the Woman's Club of New Britain and all concerned for making the meeting so enjoyable were read by the chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose. Mrs. George Starr Barnum, Mrs. H. H. Barroll, Mrs. C. W. Shelton were the committee. The resolutions were unanimously adopted upon motion of Mrs.

F. W. Benham, Mrs. G. W. Tibbals of Milford made a very graceful speech, in which, after speaking of the traditional lethargy of the New England town she represented, she proceeded to disprove her words by inviting the State Federation to hold their June meeting with the Tuesday Afternoon Club. The invitation was received with evident pleasure and referred to the Board of Directors. Mrs. Mary E. Mumford then gave her fine address upon "Manual Training" which she read at Denver. She was listened to with profound attention. Mrs. Mumford's personality and delivery are such as to make her a valuable acquisition upon any programme. She is of the very highest type of our American women and her life-long interest in the clubs is significant of what the best women believe in regard to them.

Miss Edith M. Howes, of Boston, so widely known as President of the Working-girls' Association, now President of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, gave a stirring address upon "The Consumers' League,—What It Is and What It Proposes to Do." She deeply interested her audience, and every hearer went home determined to look into the matter of how the garments she buys ready-made are manufactured.

Miss Helen M. Winslow then gave her paper upon "The Relation of Club Women to the Press," given at Denver. Miss Winslow must surely have been gratified when after the clever little presentation of the speaker to the audience by Mrs. Pyle, as "Miss Winslow of the United States," she attempted to speak, but found herself unable to do so for some time because of continued applause. There can be no doubt that The Club Woman has endeared itself to the clubwoman of New England, and that its successful editor was most welcome. Her paper speaks words of truth and soberness and does not spare the thoughtless persons who encourage the worst kind of newspapers by buying them, but it differs from the point of view of Mrs. Woodward, in the witty and clever article read at Ohio and published last month, in one of the most important of matters. Miss Winslow is very evidently in sympathy with clubwomen, though she does not believe them perfect,—Mrs. Woodward is evidently entirely out of sympathy with them and attacks them from the point of view of an outsider.

The day closed with a short organ recital by Mr. Richmond P. Paine, of New Britain, one of the most brilliant performers of New England, and a vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Paine. Pretty, small programs were provided for this concert by the New Britain Club.

The chairmen of local committees for the meeting were: Entertainment, Mrs. F. J. Porter; Transportation, Miss Mary S. Whittlesey; Luncheon, Mrs. H. D. Humphrey; Evening Reception, Mrs. J. A. Pickett; Press, Mrs. M. C. Stanley. Mrs. Stanley is the corresponding secretary of the club, and she was the medium of communication with the local committees. The Board of Directors of the State Federation were the General Committee on Programme.

Dotha Stone Pinneo, Cor. Sec.

KANSAS.

The first annual meeting of the Third District Federation of Clubs opened Thursday, October 27, 1898, at 10 A. M., in Winfield, Kansas. Each club had placed on the wall of the church its own special decoration and club colors, and a wheel made up of all the club colors ornamented the front wall. Mrs. George Ordway presided and the program opened with a voluntary and singing of "America." Mrs. Ordway's opening address was a warm welcome and the response from Mrs. Lucy B. Paulen, of Fredonia, was concise and to the point.

Mrs. Alden F. Hughes, of Arkansas City, Secretary, read

the minutes of the meeting of last March. Then followed reports of committees and appointment of credentials committee; after which, at the invitation of Mrs. Ordway, we listened to short talks from Mrs. Peters, of Newton, Mrs. Toler, of Wichita, Mrs. Kennedy, of Fredonia, and Mrs. Duncan, of Mexico. Mrs. Peters gave hints of the work of the club women of Denver, who decorate the rooms of their school buildings, after the custom of various nations.

The program of the afternoon began with a cornet solo, followed by Miss Hale's paper on "Music." One statement made was that "Music next to religion is the greatest factor in civilization." In the absence of Mrs. Kronert, Mrs. Pottle, of Arkansas City, led a short discussion on the subject, after which we listened to a delightful study of Emily Dickinson by Mrs. Weeks of S. W. K. College. She showed how common things of domestic life were woven into the writings of this poet. Mrs. Johnson's description of Monte Carlo, the greatest gambling place in the world, was a word picture. Having been an eye-witness to the scenes of this place, she could describe her impressions of it in a vivid and realistic manner. In the absence of Mrs. Marriner, of Fredonia, Mrs. Spindler, of Winfield, was requested to read her paper on "Hereditv." This question of vital importance to humanity was exceedingly well treated. After the report of the credentials committee, the afternoon session was adjourned. Carriages had been provided to take the guests through our pleasant city and surroundings, and this was a pleasant feature of the entertainment.

At 7.30 P. M. the church was filled with appreciative listeners. The series of duets representing the styles of music of various nations, rendered by the Misses Hale and Harker, were very enjoyable. Mrs. Peters' short address was full of information. The talks of President Place, of S. W. K. College, and Rev. Jeffry of First Church, were full of encouraging thought concerning the work of club women from the masculine standpoint. Mrs. Toler's report of the Biennial consisted in a sketch of work in the lines of civics and literature.

On Friday, October 28, the nominating committee met in the lecture room of the church. At 10 A. M. Miss Hale opened the session with an organ voluntary. The audience then sang the doxology. The review of the C. L. S. C. work at the Assembly in June was delightfully given by Mrs. Root. Mrs. Dalton recalled woman's day at the Assembly, with its continual feast of things intellectual. The reports of officers and the club reports were interesting and we felt benefited by hearing in what lines of work our sister clubs are engaged.

At 2 P. M. Miss Barnes opened the session with a piano solo, after which Miss Hunt, of Arkansas City, read a paper on "Pessimism." She quoted extensively from Pope's "Essay on Man." "To the pessimist it is all of life to live," and man's enjoyment of nature were leading lines of thought in the paper, which was delightfully written and read.

Mrs. Peters, the State president, then gave much information and advice on work to be done. When the new legislators are elected, she wishes the president of each club to select a committee to wait on them and secure if possible the use and benefit of the miscellaneous library at Topeka, and also to supply the money for transporting the books, thus forming a traveling library. She next spoke of the educational circular, which she said was supposed to be in the hands of the secretary of each club. She said each federated club should report the practical work done during the year. "The purely literary club," she quoted, "is a back number." She next mentioned the Reciprocity Bureau, in charge of Mrs. Toler, at Wichita, to which the best two papers written during the year should be sent. Among other things, she mentioned the mid-winter meeting at Topeka in December; also the work of Miss Helen Cole, in her profession of the study of the

Bible from a literary standpoint. She mentioned in closing as benefits derived from Federation, sympathy and fraternal feeling for one another; we become better acquainted with other methods, and broader minded by coming in contact with other women.

The nominating committee reported their candidates as Mrs. Louise Hudson, of Fredonia, for President; Miss Gertrude Hale, of Winfield, First Vice-President; Miss Nellie Cates, of Chanute, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Alden F. Hughes, of Arkansas City, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Buckman, of Winfield, Treasurer, all of whom were unanimously elected.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, Fredonia selected as the place of meeting for next October, and so our first annual meeting closed. The visitors were then taken to the home of Mrs. Ordway and entertained hospitably by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church.

Jeannette Cook.

WISCONSIN.

The second annual convention of Women's Clubs held November 9 to 10 in LaCrosse marked an epoch in the life of the Federation. It has now two years behind it of earnest effort, and the initial steps which were so hard have been taken. With the election of Mrs. Arthur Neville of Green Bay to the presidency the Federation passes from its first administration of successful experiment to one of definitely outlined work. It will be well prepared to be hostess to the General Federation in 1900, when Milwaukee will be the Biennial city.

The key-note of the year's work was briefly this: That the Wisconsin women are growing away from their phase of study clubs to that of altruistic effort. Last year the reports were about the starting of clubs for child study, for the study of archaeology, for Shakespeare and Browning and Greek roots, etc. This year the reports show traveling libraries sent out, picture collections started, rest pavilions opened in country towns, or effort toward village and town improvement. The best part is, however, that all this is complimentary to the work of the study classes and not by any means excluding it. The spirit of Federation is shown to be not in self help but in service. This was said again and again in the reports and addresses.

In numbers the Federation has grown from 81 to 103 clubs, making a total of 4200 women in the Federation.

The great work of the Federation this year has been its library work. There have resulted the establishment and sending out of many traveling libraries to the mining and lumber towns of the northern part of the state—libraries of fiction and history and some good biography. There is hardly a club that has not done this sort of work and is not maintaining or helping to maintain some such library. The art interchange committee, of which Mrs. James B. Estee of Milwaukee is chairman, has done similar work, in sending out traveling picture libraries, to be used in the same manner as the books, and also going to the mining and lumber towns. During the year, too, there has been established at Beloit, with Mrs. Hansen as chairman, a library reference library for the use of clubs in the state. This library consists of books to be given to country clubs not able to buy their own books. There are kept on hand not only books on general subjects, but a standing fund which enables the purchase of books on special subjects indicated by the clubs applying.

One mile stone in the work of the Federation was the experiment made at Chippewa Falls of establishing rest rooms for farmers' wives. There was opened there a pavilion during the county fair, supplied with books and rocking-chairs and papers for farmers' wives. This was carried to the towns later,

and there has been tried in one or two places the establishing of rooms in towns where farmers' wives who have come to do their shopping may rest and be brought under the influences in periodicals and books and the presence of those who constitute themselves their hostesses every day. The members of clubs have arranged for these rest-rooms, and take turns in being present, one at a time, every day at the room.

The election of officers at the convention passed off with exceptional quiet. Mrs. Neville received 104 of the 117 ballots cast, the rest of the officers coming near this mark. No nominations were made from the floor and the election of all the officers was made unanimous. The other elections were: Vice-president, Mrs. Francis C. Winkler of Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas Bardon of Ashland; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Youmans of Waukesha; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Scott, La Crosse; auditor, Mrs. John Faville of Ashland.

The re-election of Mrs. Charles Morris, retiring president, was solely prevented by the terms of the constitution. A pleasant compliment was paid to Mrs. Morris by the chairman of the nominating committee, Miss Lutie Stearns, who in giving her report, commended the administration without exception, praising especially the part played by Mrs. Morris not only in Wisconsin club work, but in the general educational advancement in the state which her effort has brought about. The members of the Federation have without exception felt this, and hardly a report did not voice the sentiment. The work done by Mrs. Morris, in the face of all sorts of obstacles, can hardly be overestimated. No comparison with the new administration will be possible; it could not be managed better than the old; but if it is more successful it will be because of those two Federation years in which Mrs. Morris guided that increasing band of women in ways of entire harmony.

Zona Gale.

LOUISIANA.

For the first time in the South the club women of that region are able to present the educational work of their organizations to the Southern Educational Association. A meeting was held at New Orleans Dec. 27, 28 and 29, and the co-operation of the Women's Clubs of that city and of the Southern Federations helped make it a notable occasion. On the social side there were delightful receptions and other entertainments and delightful excursions to neighboring points of interest, and the fair women of the sunny South did everything possible to captivate and charm their guests.

The intellectual side was amply provided for in the following excellent program for which we are indebted to Mrs. Lowe:

Tuesday evening, December 27.—Addresses of welcome and responses; poem, Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend, Louisiana;

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president's address, George J. Ramsey, Clinton, La.; address, The Meaning of Education, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, New York.

Wednesday morning, December 28.—Business; paper, Art Education, Prof. Halsey C. Ives, director St. Louis Art Museum; paper, The Progress of the Higher Education in the South, Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, president University of Tennessee; paper, Secondary Schools the Need of the South, Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, president University of West Virginia; report of committee on correlation of high school and college work, chairman, Dr. R. B. Fulton, chancellor University of Mississippi; discussion (ten-minute speeches), (a) of Dr. Dabney's paper, by President Wm. Preston Johnston, Tulare University, (b) of Dr. Raymond's paper, by Oscar H. Cooper, Carthage Institute, Texas; (c) of Dr. Fulton's report, by President H. S. Hartzog, Clemson College, South Carolina; general discussion.

Wednesday evening.—Address, Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; reading from southern authors, Prof. A. H. Merrill, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.

Thursday morning, December 29.—Business; paper, The Club Woman in Educational Work, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president G. F. W. C.; paper, Training of Teachers in Normal Schools, Prof. P. P. Claxton, State Normal and Industrial College, North Carolina; paper, Means of Improvement for Teachers now at Work, Prof. Junius Jordan, Arkansas Industrial University; paper, Child Study in the School and in the Home, Miss Celestia S. Parrish, Randolph Macon College, Virginia; discussion (ten-minute speeches), (a) of Prof. Claxton's paper, by Prof. E. B. Smith, State Normal College, Georgia, (b) of Prof. Jordan's paper, by Prof. E. E. Sheib, Polytechnic Institute, Virginia, (c) of Miss Parrish's paper, by Superintendent E. E. Bass, Greenville, Miss.; general discussion.

Thursday evening.—Address, Dr. E. Oram Lyte, Pennsylvania, president National Educational Association.

Friday morning, December 30.—Business; paper, The Rural School and the Community, Hon. G. R. Clem, State School Commissioner, Georgia; paper, The Country School Teacher, Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent Birmingham schools, Alabama; paper, The Country School House, Hon. M. A. Cassidy, editor The Southern School, Kentucky; discussion (ten-minute speeches), (a) of Mr. Clem's paper, by President J. R. Preston, Stanton College, Mississippi, (b) of Dr. Phillips' paper, by Mr. H. C. Weber, superintendent Nashville schools, Tennessee, (c) of Mr. Cassidy's paper, by Hon. J. M. Carlisle, State superintendent, Texas; general discussion; induction of officers.

NEW YORK.

The executive board of the New York Federation met the first week in December in Syracuse. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mary T. Leavenworth, the president of the Social Art Club, and convened at 10 o'clock on December 9. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation, was present, and called the meeting to order, using for the first time a new gavel that had been presented to her on November 4 by the New York City clubs. This badge of office is made of oak, with elaborate ornamentations of silver. The account of the presentation is inscribed on the silver plate. On one rim are the words: "President 1897—1898—1899," and on the other: "Made of wood from the battlefield of Saratoga."

The most important business transacted was the decision of the place of meeting for the next State Convention. It will be held in Rochester, November 2 to 5, inclusive, 1899.

The recommendation made at the convention for the es-

tablishment of a State school for girls who are without proper home influence was adopted. A committee was appointed whose duty it will be to wait upon the New York State Legislature and endeavor to secure a State appropriation to establish such a school of manual training for girls.

The programme for the next convention was planned. There will be one-hour discussions devoted to each of the following subjects: "Child Study," "Civics and Village Improvement," "Art and Photography," "Philanthropy," "Alumnae Associations," "Parliamentary Law," "Current Events," "Women in Law," "Press," "Music," "Education," "Drama," "Political Study," "Patriotic Societies," "Household Economics," "Business Education" and "Free Libraries." Committees to have charge of each of these departments were named. Standing committees were also appointed on Education, Philanthropy, Libraries, Reciprocity Bureau, State Correspondence, Printing and Programme. It was also decided to correspond with all of the unfederated clubs of the State and explain to them the advantages of Federation.

At the luncheon recess Mrs. Leavenworth and Mrs. Thomas Emory, the president of Kanatenah, entertained the members. The table was decorated with pink chrysanthemums and each guest found at her plate a dainty card bearing a water-color sketch. The afternoon session was a long one, and in the evening a reception was given by Mrs. S. B. Larned at her home. On the 10th Mrs. James M. Belden gave a luncheon to Mrs. Helmuth and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, while in the afternoon Mrs. W. W. Teal gave a tea in honor of the visitors.

The visitors to Syracuse were delighted with the Kanatenah Club and the building, which belongs to the organization and is considered a model to women's clubs.

Rev. D. L. Moody, during a series of religious meetings held in Denver recently, said: "A woman's place is at home, and she cannot be at the club and at home at the same time," and almost in the same breath: "I don't know anything about these women's clubs—I do not even know what they claim to be doing, but they are clubs and they demand a large portion of the time of women and that is enough to condemn them." Whereby the Rev. Moody displays his own woful ignorance of his subject. In Denver, too! where of all places in the world the woman's club is a powerful factor for good. It would be well for him to stick to his own rather old-fashioned method of revival meetings—which, by the way, were never known to take women out of their own homes more than was good for them, nor subject them to undue nervous excitement. Now, were they?

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THE NEW ERA COOKING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Harriet A. Higbee, Worcester, Mass., Superintendent.

Worcester, Massachusetts, is a city built upon hills, and crowning the summit of seven of these are a like number of educational institutions. Some among these places of learning are known the country over, for their students, past and present, have gathered from far and near. Worcester itself is an intellectual centre, its people having at all times put forth every effort to sustain and encourage educational work.

It was in 1848, just a half century ago, that a young man, fresh from his graduation at Brown University, began the construction of a building on the summit of one of these seven memorable hills of Worcester. The purpose in view was the creation of an educational institution for girls, and as such it was a pioneer among institutions for their higher education. The young man and graduate from Brown was Eli Thayer, who was destined in a few short years not only to make a great reputation for his school, but for himself as an educator, an aggressive statesman and as the organizer of the Kansas Emigration Company, which organization saved the trans-Mississippi states to freedom from slavery.

To his new educational institution Mr. Thayer gave the name "Oread," and as The Oread it quickly became known throughout the country, for from the first opening of its doors to students it was among the institutions of highest learning for girls in the country. Vassar, Wellesley and Smith colleges were not then in existence.

The name "Oread" signifies a mountain nymph, and was adopted by Mr. Thayer from the line in Virgil: *Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades* ("Here and there gather the mountain nymphs.")

The first Oread building consisted of the tower to the right of the picture accompanying this article. In 1850 the left hand tower was added, and in 1852 the two towers were united by the construction of the central structure. Architects of highest repute have pronounced the completed whole one of the best in the country for proportion symmetry and individuality, and architectural publications have printed from time to time descriptions and illustrations of the building.

The walls of the structure are three feet thick at the base, tapering to two feet at the top, which at all points is of the battlemented order. The exterior walls throughout are of stone taken from the massive ledge which constitutes the whole crown of the stately hill on which the institution rests. Thus literally as well as figuratively the school was founded upon a rock. Each of the towers is sixty feet in diameter and of four stories. The central section has three stories and flat roof. The entire structure is two hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and from its location in the very heart of the best residential portion of Worcester, commands extensive and beautiful views of the city and its surrounding country.

For years the Oread was a brilliant success as a school under the management of Mr. Thayer and his successors. Students came to it from practically every state in the Union, and in these to-day can be found its graduates filling positions of credit and responsibility in one field or another. Among others who received their higher education at the Oread were two sisters from Cleveland, Ohio. One of these sisters is now the wife of John D. Rockefeller, and the other, Miss Lucy M. Spellman, is widely known for her many works in the cause of religion and philanthropy.

This is, as will be noted, the Jubilee year of the Oread, and a recent event has brought the institution more than ever to the attention of the general public, and promises much for the continued history of the school. The event in question is the purchase of the entire property by Henry D. Perky for the permanent and exclusive use of the New Era Cooking School of Worcester. For a number of years the Oread was a beacon light in the world of general education, and now in its golden jubilee year it becomes a beacon light in that field of education that teaches mankind the true art of eating and living. Briefly stated, Mr. Perky, the founder of the New Era Cooking School, will make the Oread a scientific school of cookery and afford the New Era Cooking School opportunities and advantages far greater than those possessed by any other school in the country. Mr. Perky's plans comprehend the providing of the building with every facility, device and equipment known to modern domestic science. The exterior of the building will be left intact, a fact that greatly pleases the people of Worcester, for the Oread is the city's most picturesque structure; but the interior will be wholly rebuilt, and this work is already well along toward completion.

The area comprised in the estate consists of nearly four acres. The slope of the grounds is to the south and southeast, and the first and closing rays of the sun beam upon the huge structure. Every phase and feature, natural or artificial, pertaining to the institution is of the pleasantest nature, and all combine to produce the ideal conditions for a school. The scheme for the interior reconstruction on the first floor provides for a lecture room having seating capacity for six hundred people. This room will contain platform or stage, ante-rooms and other equipments. Communicating with it through sliding doors will be a commodious dining hall, thus permitting the two rooms to be thrown into one if occasion requires. Beyond the dining hall and on the first floor of the tower in the left of the picture will be a kitchen. The fitting up of this apartment will be particularly complete. The room is forty feet in diameter. Its floor will be cement, made bright and smooth. The room will be finished through two stories, with gallery surrounding the whole, that people therein may have opportunity to observe the kitchen from every point of vantage. Every kitchen furnishing will be of a movable nature, thus allowing the most thorough cleansing of the room. On the second floor of the central section will be many rooms for students and reception hall and principal's office. There will be refrigerating room, store and provision rooms and like minor apartments. On the fourth floor of the right hand tower will be a completely equipped chemical laboratory under the direction of Scott H. Perky, son of the founder, who a few weeks since returned from a tour of study and travel in Great Britain and continental Europe. In this tower also will be located the Perky library of works pertaining to the science of dietetics. The equipment of the building will include the most modern sanitary systems, steam heating plant, an independent electric plant for cooking and lighting purposes, gas fixtures, and on the roof of the central building will be a garden and promenade.

The grounds, already studded with stately trees, will be made still more attractive by a miniature lake, supplied by the institution's own artesian well, and there will also be numerous other attractions so essential to the modern school. The building and grounds are free from every disadvantage of location, but possess every feature desired in an educational institution.

It is confidently expected that the work of reconstruction will be completed and the school opened by January 1, 1899.

THE TREE OF CLUBS.

By Annie L. Miller.

I sing that wondrous tree
Whose branches simply hung,
And leaves curled drowsily
By faintest breezes swung,
Through summer's weary heat;—
That tree of womankind
When brain and heart can meet,
With all the wonders of her mind
And spirit sweet.

Its branches reach from sea to distant sea;
Each tiny hamlet swings a perfect leaf,
A clublet with its life drawn from the tree,
Along the mighty trunk the sap flowed merrily
Through joyous June; then slower moved until
With happy bound the branches thrill
With life sap, surging ecstasy;
Anew to waiting world, with leaves uncurled
Stands forth the tree.

The life sap flows and quickly blends
Each scattered leaf on branchlets' ends,
With power from central trunk forth sent,
Erect, alert, each limb is bent;
That wondrous, glorious tree,
United woman's highest entity,
The dearest work of her sincerest mind,
Can raise to loftier plains and free
All womankind.

GEORGIA.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, the new president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, has been busily engaged since her election perfecting the plan of work for the Federation during the ensuing year. The chairmen of standing committees have remained the same. Mrs. Robert Emory Park, chairman of the educational interests, will continue her work in the same excellent lines in which success has been remarkable. Mrs. Eugene Heard, encouraged by the impetus so recently given library development in Georgia, will continue to direct the library committee.

Miss Marion Smith, chairman of the farm and garden committee, has on hand the all-important work of encouraging the women of the state in industrial lines, and Mrs. Nellie Peters Black will remain the energetic and earnest chairman of the reform committee.

In a recent interview pertaining to the club work among the women of Georgia, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson was enthusiastic in her expression regarding the interest among the clubs already federated and the number that have been organized and come into the Federation since the last Biennial at Denver.

"It would seem that the women of the state have arisen in one accord to acknowledge the compliment paid the south, when our state president, Mrs. Lowe, was given the office of the national presidency," said Mrs. Johnson. "In letters received from club presidents in the various southern states I learn with pleasure that the same spirit is characterizing the women of the federated clubs throughout our section, and I believe that when the next Biennial takes place that section of the country giving to the National Federation its present leader will be no longer the weakest, but one of the strongest bodies in the club movement of the country."

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NEW JERSEY.

The first regular meeting of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Federation for the year 1898-9 was held in Elizabeth on November 14th, at the residence of the President, Mrs. E. E. Williamson.

Introduction of new members and greetings of retiring officers, whom Mrs. Williamson had kindly invited to lunch with the Board, was followed by a business session. Discussion of standing committees and their work resulted in the election of the following chairmen, each committee to consist of six members besides the chairman: Department of Forestry and Protection of the Palisades, Miss E. B. Vermilye, Englewood; Town Improvement, (Mrs. C. W.) Mary W. Butler, Montclair; Education, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Plainfield; Libraries, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Horton, Crawford; Literature, Mrs. Francis W. Kitchell, Perth Amboy; Reciprocity Bureau, Mrs. Richard Gnade, Rutherford. Miss Ellen Mecum, of the Woman's Club of Salem, was appointed director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing. The remainder of the session was occupied in perfecting the arrangements for the year book soon to be published.

MAINE.

Mrs. Florence C. Porter, the recently elected president of the Maine Federation, is the widow of a Congregational clergyman who was settled in several of the different towns of Maine. Mrs. Porter was born in Caribou, Aroostook county, where she now resides. She has been for several years and still is supervisor of the public schools of her native town. Mrs. Porter has always been prominent in public work, having won national reputation as a temperance worker. As a public speaker and a presiding officer few clubs can show a superior to the new presi-

dent of the Maine Federation. Mrs. Porter has always been identified in benevolent and philanthropic work, speaking in many places in the interest of Children's homes and kindred charities. To be president of this body of Maine women is an honor; to be chosen to fill the office which Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs is vacating is a double honor. No loyal friend of the Maine Federation could wish more than that, at the close of her term of office, this president may see the sun go down on as successful an administration as that of her predecessor.

GEORGIA PULSIFER PORTER.

ART FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler of New York, who is famous throughout the country for her work in household and decorative art, has a well-defined plan which she will submit to The Club Woman a little later, and by which the farmers' wives of this country can be induced to do certain kinds of work which will be profitable to themselves and contribute to art and utility as well. It is a scheme by which club women may come into communication with their isolated sisters in country places, and may show them how to do simple embroideries, the weaving of art-stuffs of certain kinds of knitting that will bring a ready market and good price, and prove a blessing on both sides.

In a letter to Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, Mrs. Ella Morris Kretschmar of Chicago, who is living for a year in Kirksville, Missouri, says:

I am greatly interested in the accounts I read of Mrs. Candace Wheeler's work. I believe that her acumen has led her to the project that will do more good to a vast body of women than anything else that could possibly be inaugurated. Living in New York, I do not believe she can appreciate the situation throughout the Western States. Last summer I drove about a good deal, and I made a business of familiarizing myself somewhat with the lives of farmers' wives, and of observing the reflection of their personalities in their homes. I assure you, the composite picture of my impressions produces a sort of numbness in my brain that almost prevents expression. I have in my desk an article upon the subject which I have withheld, believing that nobody would credit the picture drawn. It was written in the grief and indignation stage of my impressions—before I had reached the point of feeling helplessly miserable over it all. The record of wasted effort in actual material form which I have seen would bring tears of pity and sympathy to any womanly woman's eyes—if those eyes looked forth from an enlightened brain.

I wish you could see the yards and yards of knitted and crocheted lace, of hideous design, that I have been invited (so wistfully) to admire, its like to be found in nearly every farmhouse. Cats couchant, rampant, gardant; dogs volant, and, I should say, souffrant—as they one and all seem to be in a state of physical agony. And the quilts! Every self-respecting country woman has at least a dozen, and some have thirty, forty, and fifty. Of the scores I saw during the summer only two could be called pretty—harmoniously pleasing. I remember one, particularly ugly, in tiny blocks. Counting the outside rows and multiplying, I found there were five thousand pieces in the whole. Besides the piecing, the work of elaborate quilting was added to the structure. Think of it! One good woman said to me triumphantly: "And besides their beauty, they wear so well," to which I impulsively replied, "Alas! yes!"—for in that moment the thought had swept over me that if, like Penelope, these women would only unravel at night the work of the day, what a blessing it would be to the eyes and artistic instincts of their children.

Even more pitiful than woman's winter handiwork on the

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MARY J. LINCOLN and ANNA BARROWS, Editors.

WRITE FOR A FREE SAMPLE TO

The Home Science Publishing Co.,
Boston, Mass.

farm is the furnishing of the farmhouses themselves. Gone are the cheerful home-made carpets, honest homely furniture, the cosy nooks of comfort, and all that used to appeal pleasantly to our eyes. Shockingly ugly Brussels carpets, with wall paper to match, plush and horse-hair combinations in furniture horrors, portieres galore, cheap and repellent, easels, infirm "art" tables, chromos impossible to describe adequately in their vileness of quality, crayon enlargements of "dear departed," wax flowers, vegetables and fruits, and, as a crowning feature to everything, "drapes!" Bought drapes, home-made drapes,—on pictures, chairs, sofas, tables, curtain holders, stools, bed-posts, etc., etc. In two or three farmhouses of the poor I have seen "drapes" on chairs that only needed the grace of the scrubbing-brush for their betterment, and where the children were undraped to the point of indecency—or pity.

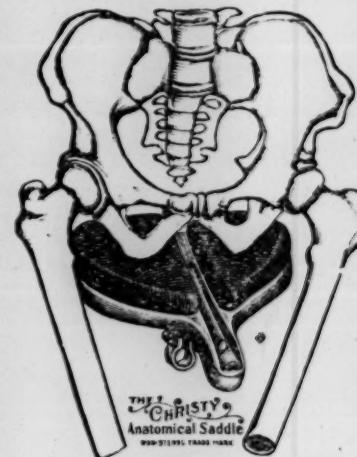
I can remember feeling very apathetic in hearing Miss Starr and Miss McDougall talk about "Art in the Public Schools," and feeling a bit superior in the thought—"This is a utilitarian age, and we should give ourselves, our best talents, to the uplifting of humanity in a practical way." I felt like telegraphing to those far-seeing, enlightened women to come to this county in Missouri forthwith and save it—save it from immorality in art. Practical? I think art in the public schools and such movements as Mrs. Wheeler's, the most practical measures that brain can conceive for uplifting, bettering, and making happier, brighter, and truer life in America to-day.

We have only one absolutely leisure class—the farmer's wife in winter. If her leisure could be directed aright, given to real artistic effort, the influence upon the nation would be incalculable,—and in more ways than at first seems apparent. Mrs. Wheeler should have the enthusiastic support of every thinking woman. If she succeeds in creating a real movement, she will personally deserve canonization. I feel very deeply upon the subject, for "mine eyes have seen."

THE MEN—GOD BLESS 'EM.

Mrs. Oden Gurovits of Little Rock, Ark., in her response to the toast, "The Silent Partner of Our Club Life," given at the annual breakfast of the Quid Nunc Club of Little Rock, said: "So here is to men—God bless them! They share our pleasures and double our sorrows. They give us their names to take, their homes to make, and their hearts to break for them. They fill our thoughts, our lives and our pocketbooks. They work for us, that we may have time to spend in clubs, and the wherewithal to meet our assessments. And then they sit silently outside our club doors, while we set forth in glowing terms to other women, as devoted to them as we are, all our complaints as a downtrodden race. The highest compliment I ever paid my own particular partner was when I resigned from the woman's club rather than keep him sitting silently, hour after hour, in the gathering dusk of a winter day waiting to take me home! I am devoted to clubs, but my idea of a perfect specimen is one composed of two members which meets at home; where the silent partner pays all the dues, while the other member makes the by-laws! And if I could not be both things at once, I would rather be the wife of one man than a member of sixty clubs. 'Tis not that I love clubs less—but men more,' and I want no independence if it goes hand in hand with loneliness and responsibility. Men are brave, or they would all be bachelors—club bachelors—rather than club husbands; and so let us be industrious, and find time in the midst of all our manifold engagements, our lectures and committee meetings, our papers and our Federations, to tell them once in a while that we love them still in the good, old-fashioned way. For the difference between men and women is this: They come from the club to marry, while we marry and go to the club."

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AMONG THE CLUBS.

THE PHILOLECTIAN SOCIETY of Anoka, Minnesota, is a club of fifty women organized about eight years ago for the mutual improvement of its members and to establish and help maintain a free public library. A committee from the club circulated a petition among the heavy tax payers of the city asking for an appropriation to the end that a free public library might be established. The petition, with more than the necessary fifty signers, was submitted to the city council, which body granted the appropriation, voting a mill tax, and the library was opened to the public in January, 1893. The library now contains 4000 well-chosen books, has a large and pleasant reading room furnished with 35 periodicals and newspapers, and is open daily from 2 o'clock to 9 P. M. Mrs. P. S. Rose has been librarian since the library was organized. A committee of the club, known as the Entertainment Committee, devises ways and means for raising money for the library, and from \$200 to \$300 are contributed yearly, which sum helps very materially in meeting the demand for new books. The Library Committee concerns itself solely with the Children's Department, which was made a special feature of the library about four months ago. In a room adjoining the main library rooms are placed children's books in cases by themselves, and on low tables are children's magazines and picture books for the younger ones. The room is well supplied with chairs from the baby Kindergarten to the grown up variety. The librarian takes a special interest in helping the children in the right choice of books. Aside from the work done for the library this club has for two years past done a great deal in the improvement of the city through its improvement committee. An educational committee placed about fifty pictures, copies of masterpieces, neatly mounted and many of them framed, in the schools. A local artist gave talks on "How to Judge a Picture," in all the school rooms. The Philolectian Club belongs to the Minnesota State and General Federations. It makes much of the social feature in club work, and holds its meetings fortnightly at the homes of different members. A calendar for the year is prepared during the summer vacation. The subjects written upon and discussed are miscellaneous, but practical and helpful. Sketches, readings and quotations from American poets formed an interesting part of the program last year, while English poets are to be taken up in the same way the coming year. Mrs. T. S. Abbott is the president of this club.

ANOTHER ANOKA CLUB, young, but a child of great vigor and promise, is "The Women's Study Club." The club was organized a little less than a year ago; has a membership of thirty, and holds its meetings once in two weeks at the home of the president, Mrs. O. A. Clark. As stated in the constitution, the object of the club is "For the purpose of study, and to awaken and sustain an interest in ethics and philanthropy." Political economy was studied last year. No papers were written or read, but considerable progress was made in learning to talk. Two lectures were given before the club by leading business men on "Banking," and "Free Trade." With the year opening in October next, the study of sociology will be commenced, with a view to laying a foundation for further study, and practical work as well. Organized on a broad platform, with membership unlimited, and a desire to help those who most wish and need help, by the honest doctrine of working with instead of for one, the club is already planning for what is known as a Club Rest Room, where they may meet the country women and work with them in the Town and Country Club. The Study Club belongs to the State and General Federations, and is wide awake to all the helpful influences of both.—Sibyl B. Giddings.

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THE HOME CLUB of East Boston is one of the important clubs of the state. In March, 1875, five East Boston women thought it would be pleasant and profitable to meet often and talk of subjects that were interesting the public and of importance to everyone. They thought that women, who are expected to have so much influence, should have definite ideas on such subjects, and be able to express themselves easily. Invitations were accepted by thirty-three ladies, who were addressed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe advised the ladies to organize a woman's club and suggested methods. These were followed, and forty-five women became charter members of the Home Club, with Mrs. Judith W. Smith as the president, a position very ably filled by her for ten years. They went to work with such vigor that the following winter, in consequence of their efforts, seconded by the New England Woman's Club, the Legislature changed a law. Previously only women could be arrested for a crime which they could not commit without men being accessory. The law as amended authorizes the arrest of men as well as women. The first year they also established an industrial school for women and girls, which afterward broadened into the East Boston Society of Co-operative Visitors. This, in turn, in 1879, became the Wards 1 and 2 Conference of the Associated Charities. The club has from the first quickened and helped the social life of East Boston by bringing people together from all the churches, and many good people who are "unchurched." In the summer of 1880 the Association for the Advancement of Women met in Boston by invitation of the New England Woman's Club. The Home Club wished to honor these brave and true women, and did so by asking the state and city to entertain them. Gov. Long gave them and the officers of the New England and Home Clubs a cordial and dignified reception at the State House. Mayor Prince accompanied them on a harbor excursion to a city institution, and welcomed them with fine hospitality. Thus, at the suggestion of the Home Club, the State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston gave recognition to associations of women for the first time. This club was among the first to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and also the Massachusetts State Federation, and has had strong influence in both organizations. The Home Club began with a membership of thirty, and is now limited to two hundred and fifty. Meetings are held alternate Tuesday evenings, with the annual meeting the third Tuesday in May. The Home Club has tried to justify its name and give all around help. The lectures and discussions of its regular meetings have sometimes given and awakened the best thoughts. They have also awakened mental activity in the fact world. Finance and hard work have not been forgotten. It has aided the city's charities, besides its local philanthropies. The husbands say it has helped the homes. The Board of Trade, from the Home Club's first days a chivalrous brother, says that it has helped the community. The liberal churches think it has helped in religious unity of sympathy and good work. The president of the Home Club is Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton.

THE WOMAN'S LITERARY CLUB of Colorado Springs, Colo., will take up the study of France for the coming year: its history, literature, music and art, from its formation as a nation to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Current Events, or the Round Table Study, will be continued from last year. Prof. Bowers of Colorado College has kindly consented to assist us again this year with our musical programs. Looking backward over the year that has passed, we have a feeling of gratification and pleasure, not unmixed with pride, in this club to which we belong. The outlook for the coming year is brighter than ever before; our fame has spread in the land, and

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membership in our club is sought after. Club life is becoming more active each year, due in a measure to a better knowledge of the peculiar abilities of each woman and a better adaptation of the individual gifts of each to the advantage of the club, thus giving the board an opportunity to show a fine discrimination in assigning papers to especially suit the individual talents of each member. In our newly elected president, Mrs. E. W. Davis, a typical club woman, we have a faithful, enthusiastic and aggressive leader, with unflagging energy maintaining the high standard of our club. We feel the year will be one of strong intellectual advancement along all lines.—Stella B. Slaughter, Secretary.

CHICAGO is a wonderful center for many things and kinds; it is the center for various industries, and there is a vague remembrance in my mind that Sir Walter Besant once stated that Chicago was, or would be, the literary center of not only the United States of America, but of the whole world. Our public library circulation is second to none in the country, and we can hold our own with the Old World, Manchester taking the lead. With such enterprise and inspiration, is it to be wondered at that we are not only the club center of the West, but of the whole universe?

We have all kinds of clubs in Chicago. Clubs for men, clubs for women, clubs for children, and gentlemen's and ladies' clubs, with athletic clubs for all. We have study classes in literature, art, music, dramatics, etc. Men's whist clubs, women's whist clubs, with progressive euchre clubs galore. Canine clubs, feline clubs, with Audobon societies. Social economics, household economics and, political equality leagues. Folk-lore, archaeological, anthropological, historical, Bibliological, psychological, sociological, philological, in fact, all the logicals, with art clubs, associations and societies so numerous that time will not permit of classifications. Sons of the Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and society orders, to say nothing of the W. C. T. U.'s.

Then there is the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the newly formed City Federation of Women's Clubs, with perhaps a County Federation of Women's Clubs for the future.

To begin with, that powerful woman's club, viz., the Chicago Woman's Club, with nearly 800 members strong; The Teachers' Club, 500 or more; the Arche with the correct 400; the South Side Woman's Club, the Englewood Woman's Club, the Lake View Woman's Club, the Catholic Woman's League, the West End Woman's Club, the Chicago Culture Club, the Matheon Club, and Council of Jewish Women, all of whose membership is over 300; the Fortnightly, the North Side Art Club, the North End Club, the Hull House Woman's Club, the Friday Club, the Illinois Press Woman's Association, the Kilo Association, the Nike, the National Household Economics, each numbering over 100; the Social Economics, the Newspaper Woman's Club, the Wednesday Club, the Thursday Club, Aloha, the Alternate Club, the Bryn Mawr Club, the Mathesis Club, the 19th Century Club, the Ravenswood Woman's Club, the Rogers Park Woman's Club, the Loyola Club, and White City Club, with many smaller ones.—Ella E. Lane Bowes.

That is an important and deeply significant announcement which the New Era Cooking School makes in this number. It is a cause for rejoicing and congratulation not only on the part of those personally concerned, but for every housewife in the land.

.... Announcement

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GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, may correctly be called a Woman's Club City, for clubs innumerable exist in various parts of our beautiful city. The influence of Sorosis of New York and the New England Club of Boston encouraged a few of our progressive women to call a meeting of women April 10, 1873; the result was the formation of the Ladies' Literary Club with sixty-five members. The first Saturday of the month subjects upon art and literature are presented; second Saturday, science and education; third, history; fourth, entertainment, and fifth (when one occurs), open day. Mesdames Immen, Bliss, Hoyt, the first committee that reported after organization, presented the following program: Mrs. Immen an article upon "History and a Description of Girard College;" Dr. Rutherford, a description of the furniture left by Stephen Girard; Mrs. Putman, an address of Alice Cary's before Sorosis; Mrs. Fuller, "The Young Republic." The club soon increased their membership to 167 and now numbers 500. Nearly every subject pertaining to the past and present have been considered during the 25 years of the club's life. Several study groups have been formed, the oldest Shakespeare S. G., for seven years led by Mrs. Immen. Fourteen presidents have served the club. Its annual dues are \$3. Club color, pink. It has a club house and furniture worth \$12,000; it contains an auditorium, reading and library rooms, with a library of 900 books, and is the sixth oldest club in the United States. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. C. Bradfield, 360 Fountain St.

THE WEST SIDE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB was the next one formed, April 3, 1875. It has forty-eight members. The badge in an oak leaf. The first committee, Mrs. Randolph, Misses Swartz and Lathrop, presented a miscellaneous program. The club is limited to sixty members. Mrs. H. J. Lelker has been president for several years; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Geo. Hart, 437 W. Bridge St. Other clubs were formed in the following order:

THE IGDRASIL. "The greatest good to the greatest number; inclusive not exclusive," is their motto. It was organized October 6, 1892. Subjects are presented by papers, discussions following. A question box and questions pertaining to the program placed within give eclat to the afternoon. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. George Klyn, Antisdel Court.

SHAKESPEARIANA CLUB, April 23, 1887. Mrs. Loraine Immen organized a Shakespeariana class of sixty members March 23, 1888, at her home. The Shakespeariana Club was fully organized in 1890 and a Shakespeare calendar was prepared. Many of the dramas of Shakespeare have been studied during the club's existence. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Evens, 80 State St.

THE EAST SIDE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB was organized January 12, 1894. Parliamentary and Shakespeare classes are connected with the club. Subjects are presented by papers, such as Music in the Home, Moral Influence of Pictures, Education of Women, etc. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. W. Ball, 138 Buckeye St.

THE NORTH END WOMAN'S CLUB was organized August 23, 1893. Biographical sketches, book reviews, scientific and original papers are presented Tuesdays at 2 P. M. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Van Prooyen.

SOCIETY OF ELOCUTION. Mrs. Cherryman and Miss Robinson were first committee to report. The name of society was changed May 24, 1897. Papers are presented on different

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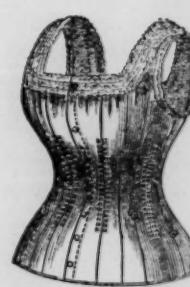
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subjects, such as Bible Reading, Impersonation, Actors and Actresses. Monthly criticals are held, members reciting and giving criticisms. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Belle Thorntong Reed, 54 N. Ionia St.

THE ALSBICC CLUB has a pledge "I promise to be loyal to this club and always work for its interests." The name is framed from the first letter of the following words: Art, Literature, Science, Biography, Ideal Club Circle, and from the initial letter of the following ladies' names: Arnold, Leathers, Schriver, Botsford, Immen, Clark, Clark. The club was formed November 24, 1894, for social and intellectual culture, the study of literature, Shakespeare's dramas, art, ancient and modern. The program is a perpetual one, the same subject treated once during the year: January, "Journey in the Old and New World;" February, a conversation, subject, "Art, Literature, Music;" March, discussion, "Men and Women in Modern Fiction;" April, a recital, "Shakespeare's Characters;" October, a conversation, "The Great Events in the World;" November, a recital, "Readings from American Prose and Poetry;" December, "An Afternoon with Real Men and Women." All members are expected to prepare themselves upon the subjects for the afternoon. No papers are given.

THE EQUITY CLUB was organized March 28, 1895. Current Events and Home Keeping are some of the subjects presented. President, Mrs. M. Louise Andrus, since beginning of club.

THE SOUTH END CLUB was organized October 7, 1890. Three study groups are connected with the club. It has a library of 100 books. November 30, 1897, the club moved into a beautiful new club house with appropriate ceremonies. Articles are presented by written papers. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carrie Wright, 257 Central Ave.

THE AVON SHAKESPEARE CLUB was organized May, 1896. The aim of the club is to obtain good expression as well as to study plot, movement, scenery, etc. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ed. Robinson, 134 Summer St.

THE FROEBEL STUDY CLUB was founded December 2, 1895; organized March 30, 1896. Mrs. J. B. Smith has been president from the beginning. The purpose is to promote a more general interest in Froebel principles and topics relative to kindergarten work. The club is greatly indebted to Mrs. Treat and the young ladies of the training school for valuable advice. Corresponding secretary, Miss Adeline Currier, Prospect St.

THE CITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S LITERARY CLUBS was founded December 2, 1897. Delegates from these twelve clubs met and formed a city Federation, selecting for their motto: "In Essentials Unity, in Non-Essentials Diversity, in All Things Charity." The officers are: President, Mrs. Loraine Immen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. U. Weatherway, Lagrave St. The present president is Mrs. E. B. Newton. The twelve clubs are governed by 125 officers. There are 900 members. The president in her address said: "What the club is to the individual, the Federation is to the club, whether General, State or City Federation. In Union there is strength; if the club has something of value to suggest the City Federation furnishes a medium of communication with the entire sisterhood, and these meetings will prove an inspiration, not only to all who attend, but to each club that listens to a report of its delegates; and in the words of Mrs. Hall:

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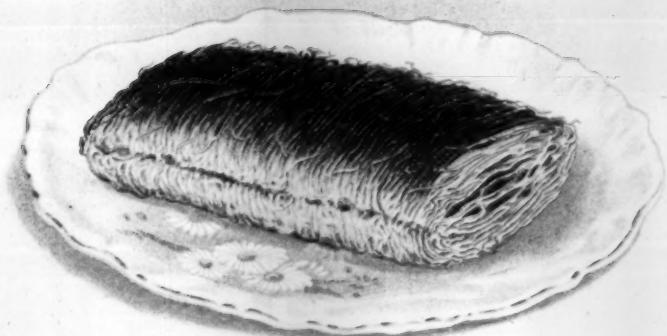
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SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT - PLAIN.



65 Mushrooms in Shredded Wheat Biscuit Baskets. One can mushrooms (Champignons), 2 bouillon capsules, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon chopped carrot, 1 bay leaf, a little parsley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons Entire Wheat Flour, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water, 5 Shredded Wheat Biscuit, salt to taste. Melt the butter in saucepan, add carrot, onion, bay leaf and parsley. Cook 10 minutes, being careful that it does not burn. Then add flour, stir in a little at a time the boiling water in which capsules have been dissolved. When it thickens, strain to saucepan, and add mushrooms which have been drained and cut into thirds. Cook 5 minutes and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream then keep hot, but do not cook. Prepare the Biscuit by cutting with a sharp pointed knife an oblong cavity in the top of the Biscuit, cutting about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from sides and ends; carefully remove top and take out all inside shreds, making basket shape. Place in a pan and toast lightly in oven, then fill with prepared mushrooms. Cover with the caps removed from the Biscuit and return to the oven; heat through, remove to a warm platter, remove the cap and garnish with parsley and quarters of lemon. Send to table with remaining sauce served in gravy boat or pitcher, to be added at the table.



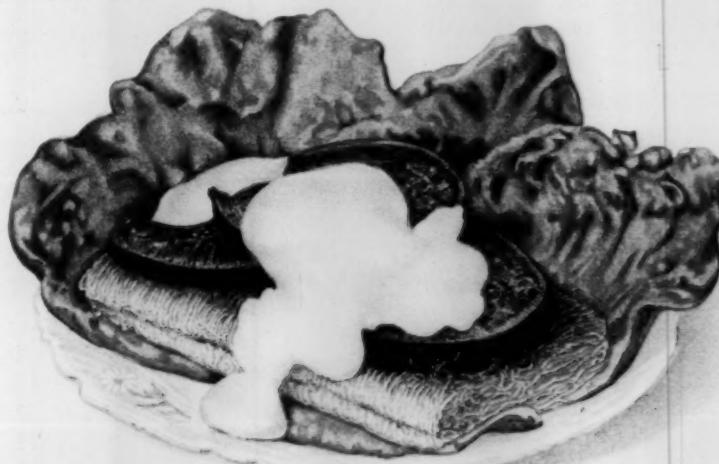
62 Creamed Spinach. One-half peck spinach, 6 Shredded Wheat Biscuit, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon white pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream, 2 level tablespoons butter, salt and pepper. Pick over and wash the spinach till entirely free from grit, put in a kettle without water and set on the stove where it will cook slowly till the juices are drawn out, then boil till tender. Drain and chop fine. Return to kettle, add butter, salt, pepper and cream, heat but do not cook. Split the biscuit with sharp pointed knife, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, toast lightly in oven. Dress with the prepared spinach and serve hot.



121 Fig Pie. One lb. pulled figs, 4 cups cold water, 1 lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 pint cold milk, 1 cup cream, 6 Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Wash the figs and put in double boiler with cold water and lemon cut into slices. Cook till tender, then add sugar, and when it is dissolved turn off the syrup and rub the figs through fine sieve. Prepare the Biscuit as for prune pie, then put $\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer of fig pulp on the top, distributing evenly, making square on ends and sides. Serve with top dressing of whipped cream spread over evenly and scored with a fork made hot by dipping in hot water.



16 Fish Chops. One can salmon, 5 rolled Shredded Wheat Biscuit sifted, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika, 1 cup white sauce (recipe 144), 1 well beaten egg, 1 tablespoon water, macaroni. Drain off the oil, remove skin and bones and pick the salmon very fine with a fork. Add salt, paprika and 1 rolled and sifted Shredded Wheat Biscuit, mix thoroughly and bind together with the white sauce. Set away to get cold, shape into chops, stick a piece of macaroni in the end for the chop bone, roll in the egg and water, then in the sifted biscuit crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Garnish with parsley and serve with quarters of lemon.



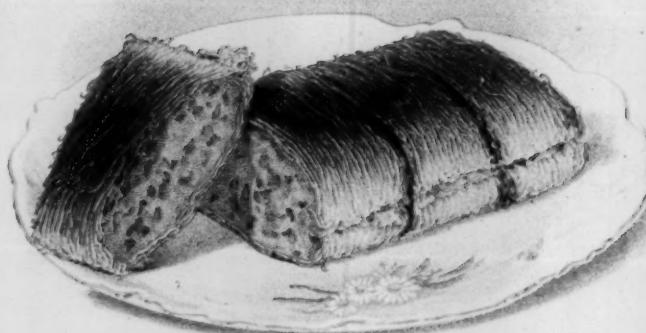
56 Sliced Tomatoes on Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Six ripe tomatoes, 6 Shredded Wheat Biscuit, head lettuce, pepper, salt, 6 tablespoons Royal salad dressing, 1 pint milk. Wash the lettuce and put on ice to crisp; arrange on a platter. Dip the Biscuit in cold milk, drain out all the milk possible and lay on the lettuce leaves. Pare and slice the tomatoes and arrange nicely on the tops of the Biscuit. Salt and pepper lightly and dress with the salad dressing.

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DISHES MADE FROM
SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT



249. Shredded Wheat Biscuit Jellied Apple Sandwich. Six tart apples, $\frac{3}{4}$ box Plymouth Rock gelatine (pink), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 3 pints cold water, 3 Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Put the gelatine to soak in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water. Pare, quarter and core the apples. Put the skins and cores into a sauce pan with 1 quart of the water and cook 20 minutes after they begin to cook. Put quarters of apple in sauce pan with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the water and cook, covered, until tender, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and set in cool place until cold. When the apple parings have cooked 20 minutes, strain the boiling water from them onto the gelatine. Stir until dissolved and add 1 cup of sugar. Split the Biscuit lengthwise into halves and remove some of the inside shreds, place a layer of the stewed apples between the halves. Into a long narrow pan that has been chilled in cold water, turn the dissolved gelatine to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, set in ice water until it hardens, then place the Biscuit in a row on the hardened gelatine, top side down and turn around them the remaining dissolved gelatine, set away to harden. Serve with cream.



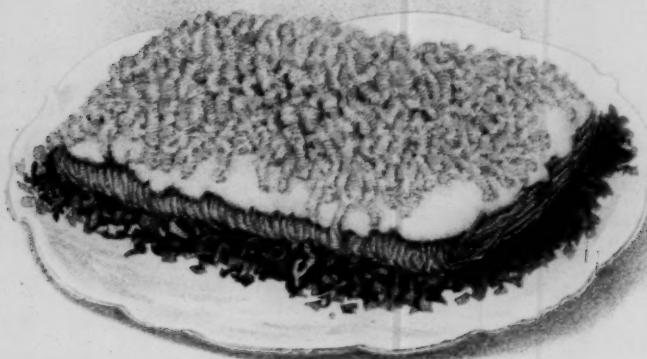
255 Fish Sandwiches One can salmon, yolks 6 hard-cooked eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, boiled salad dressing (recipe No. 202, Vital Question), 15 Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Drain oil from salmon, remove skin and bones, and mash fine with a silver fork. Put the eggs through a potato ricer, add to the fish with the salt and paprika, lemon juice and parsley. Mix thoroughly and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the boiled dressing to make a smooth, soft mixture. Split the Biscuit, remove some of the inside shreds, heat thoroughly in the oven, and, with a knife first dipped in hot water, lay thin slices of good butter on the inside of the halves. Then put 1-inch layer of the prepared fish on the bottom half; put the top half on, press lightly together, smooth ends and sides with sharp pointed knife inserted from the top, cut sandwich $\frac{3}{4}$ across into 4 equal parts. For picnic or travelers' lunch, wrap in tissue paper.



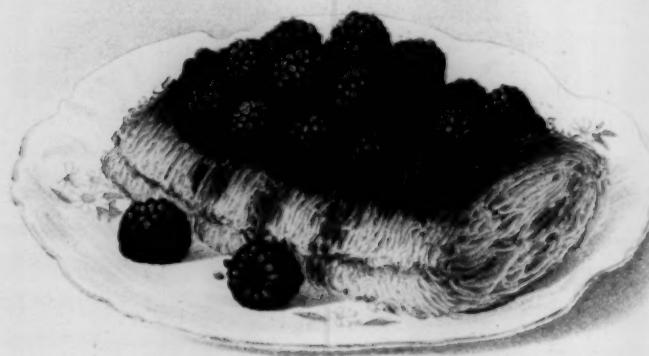
18 Fish Balls. One-half lb. salt fish, 4 Shredded Wheat Biscuit rolled and sifted, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 pint hot milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon white pepper, 1 egg, 2 Shredded Wheat Biscuit for crumbing, rolled and sifted. Freshen the fish and chop or pick very fine, add crumbs and pepper and mix well. Add butter and hot milk, stirring well. Let stand 5 minutes. Make into balls, roll in the egg beaten light, then in the crumbs, and fry in deep fat.



26 Poached or Scramble Eggs on Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Moisten the Biscuit slightly with cold water, place small bits of butter on top; put in buttered pan in hot oven about 3 minutes. Remove with pancake turner to warm plate. Use as toast for scrambled or poached eggs.



28 Egg Toast. Six hard cooked eggs, paprika, celery salt, 1 cup thin cream, 1 level teaspoon butter, 1 level tablespoon Entire Wheat Flour, 4 Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Cook the eggs 45 minutes, cool in cold water, remove shells, separate yolks and whites. Make a cream sauce of the cream, flour, butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon paprika; add the whites of eggs put through potato ricer. Split the Biscuit, sprinkle with celery salt, dust with paprika and toast a light brown in oven; remove to warm platter, dress with the sauce, cover the top with the yolks of the eggs put through a potato ricer, garnish with finely minced parsley.



136 Raspberries in Shredded Wheat Biscuit Baskets. One quart raspberries, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ice water or chopped ice, 6 Shredded Wheat Biscuit, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint thin cream, powdered sugar. Wash and pick over the berries, crush $\frac{3}{4}$ of them, add the sugar and ice water, set in cool place one hour. Prepare the biscuit by cutting with sharp pointed knife, an oblong cavity in the top of the Biscuit about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from sides and ends; carefully remove the top and all inside shreds, making a basket. Fill with the crushed berries, letting the syrup saturate the Biscuit. Put the whole berries on top, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with cream. Blackberries, strawberries, bananas may be prepared in the same way. Blueberries may be used without crushing. Pineapple, peaches or cantaloupe may also be used, paring and cutting fine with silver knife, using same proportions of sugar and water.

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ance of Mrs. Bagley, with the assistance of the other broad, high minded and benevolent women whom she invited to co-operate with her in the work.

"And from its earliest inception its members have been diligent and painstaking students in doing the work set before them. They have, among other subjects, made a comprehensive study of Ancient Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Medieval history. Also of modern English, French, Spanish and American history and literature, and have given much time to the study of art in each of the countries mentioned and also that of Italy, under the guidance of Mrs. L. H. Stone. They have devoted some time to scientific study and several years have been given to 'Universal Extension Work,' from which all derived great benefit. Nor have the vital subjects of the day been neglected or forgotten by them in their literary studies. And much active work has been accomplished along the lines of reform in educational matters, and in legislative work, in asking for humane and better laws to be enacted for the protection of women and children, and on a number of occasions the club has contributed financial aid to worthy causes.

"And could the spirit of Frances E. Bagley, that fair, philanthropic and lovely woman, be with us tonight and review with us the work of the club through its first quarter century, and witness its results, we feel that she would exclaim: 'We builded better than we knew.'"

THE DORCHESTER WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE.

The first woman's clubhouse ever built within Boston limits, and so far the only one, is that of the Dorchester Woman's Club, which was formally opened Oct. 31 and is a model in every particular. For two or three years the 500 members have been bending all their energies to raising the necessary funds and establishing themselves in a clubhouse of their own. Today it is an accomplished fact. It is a beautiful and symmetrical structure, costing \$20,000, and reflecting the utmost credit upon the brave and energetic women who have carried the project through to a successful completion. The building is in colonial style and is an ornament to that section of "greater Boston." Upon entering the clubhouse proper, one passes through a vestibule, 8 by 11 feet in size, opening into a larger reception hall, 22 by 30 feet, finished in quartered oak. From this hall there open two parlors, 18 by 26 feet, and a larger one, 18 by 58 feet. Folding doors between these three rooms permit them to be thrown into one large room. The president's office is also on this floor.

The left half of the building is intended for the society's purposes, while the right half has been devoted to a banquet hall, an auditorium and a gymnasium, practically combining two buildings under one roof. The second floor is designed much like the first and includes the offices of the secretary and the directors. Over the stairway in the hall is located a musicians' gallery, so arranged that one may gaze from the upper hall directly into that below. The upper story of both buildings is devoted to gymnasium purposes, the club house side containing five bathrooms, twelve dressing rooms, 144 lockers and a storage place for apparatus.

At the opening exercises an historical sketch was given by the club's first president, Mrs. Hiram Orcutt; a report of the building committee by its secretary, Mrs. Otis Eddy; an address by the president of the Clubhouse Association, Mrs. Ella C. R. Whiton; a congratulatory address by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; greetings from the November Club of Andover, the first woman's club in Massachusetts to erect a clubhouse, by its president, Ida M. McCurdy, and an address by Mrs. Minnie E. Young, president of the Dorchester Woman's Club. The evening was brought to a close with a reception to the officers of the



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33 Pierce Building, Boston, Mass.

club and a general inspection of the entire building.

The speeches were all bright and helpful, especially that of the president, Mrs. Young, but space will allow of only an extract: "A joyous man or woman radiates happiness that is like sunshine after a gloomy day," she said. "We dedicate this house to that joyousness which while seeing the evil in the world, looks for the final triumph of goodness. God has given to us the torch of life. Let us pass it on to the next generation, burning brighter than now. We have reason to be proud of our club, but we realize that when the ideal club is organized its membership shall be composed of both men and women, and its organization shall comprise the best features of the men's and women's clubs of today. If I might inscribe a motto for the club upon these walls, it should read:

In small things, Liberty!
In large things, Unity!
In all things, Charity!"

TO THE DORCHESTER WOMAN'S CLUB.

(On the Completion of the Club House.)

We have sailed—we have sailed and the way has been long;
But the sea has been kind and the tide has been strong,

And our vigilant pilot has silenced the roar
Of the ravenous rocks on the storm-beaten shore;

And the sunlight has parted the curtains that stand,
With their faces of mist on the crest of the land.

We have sailed—we have sailed, in the smile of the sun,
Till the anchor is cast and the haven is won—

Till the mountain is seen and the fields have been trod
That lead us forever to Right and to God!

—COLETTA RYAN.

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